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Meeting Protests Hitler Atrocities

Gathered under joint auspices of the American Jewish Congress, the B'nai B'rith and the Jewish Labor Committee in a "mass demonstration against Hitler atrocities," 20,000 persons in New York heard a message from President Roosevelt expressing the "confident hope" that the Atlantic Charter and the just world order following a United Nations victory would bring to the victims of oppression in all lands "the four freedoms which Christian and Jewish teachings have largely inspired."

A message from Prime Minister Churchill, co-author with the President of the Atlantic Charter, hailed the contribution of Jewish communities all over the world to the United Nations cause, singling out for praise the "eager support which the Jews of Palestine are already giving."

Governor Herbert H. Lehman appealed for the right of Palestine Jews to fight "side by side with their British and American friends" in behalf of the United Nations' cause, but he expressed opposition to the idea of a separate Jewish army.

"I do not want to see a Jewish army created," Governor Lehman told the large audience. "The Jewish people of Palestine wish for nothing but the opportunity of standing side by side with their non-Jewish brothers."

Mayor LaGuardia, Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and Bishop Francis J. McConnell were among other speakers at the rally, and there was also a brief message from Wendell L. Willkie.

Mr. Churchill said that more [illegible] Palestinian Jews were [illegible] 20,000 were enrolled in various police groups in the mandated areas as well as being in "that front line constituted by pursuits and industries essential for the prosecution of war industries and in various services for civil defense."

(Continued on Page Two)

Church Leader Charges Germans Acquiesce In Violence

The Archbishop of York, the Right Rev. Cyril Forster Garbett, accused the Germans of "indescribably horrible" treatment of conquered Poland—"a brutal, cold-blooded policy of murdering a nation which will go down as one of the great crimes of history."

"These atrocities," the archbishop wrote in a diocesan publication, "are committed not by a handful of sadists but by thousands of Germans and, as far as we know, no protest has been raised either by those who are ordered to commit them or by the people of Germany. . . .

"When the war is won not only will it be necessary to bring to justice the criminals responsible, but to convert a whole from a spirit which delights, or at any rate acquiesces in cruelty and violence."

Tripoli Jews Flogged In Public

The Italian Governor of Tripoli has reintroduced the public flogging of Jews accused of anti-State activities. The first three Jews to be tried under the new order included a 60-year-old merchant who was sentenced to receive 25 strokes, to go to prison for three years and to pay a fine of 5,000 lire. The Governor announced that in future Jews found guilty of anti-State activities will not only be flogged in public and sent to prison, but will have their entire property confiscated.

Of the 3,000 alien Jews who were still to be found in Rome, Milan, Genoa, and Turin, over 1,000 have lately been interned. They were sent to three concentration camps, two for men and one for women. The conditions in the camps are very bad.

20,000 Jews Are Destitute At Shanghai

A large number of foreigners at Shanghai are facing starvation because of the rapid rise in the cost of living, Americans who have arrived from the Far East said in Lourenco Marques, Portuguese East Africa. Twenty thousand Jewish refugees, who were dependent on charity funds and financial aid from the United States, are in particularly desperate circumstances.

The Japanese refuse to feed them and they are selling everything they possess. Even so, they seldom have more than two meals [illegible] rista, with one-third of its members starving, the Portuguese Consul said.

Dental Authority Dies

Dr. Milton Cohen, a leading dentist and former professor of ceramics and prosthetic dentistry at the New York University College of Dentistry, died of a heart ailment in his home at 25 Central Park West, New York. He was 50 years old.

Dr. Cohen was the author of a widely used textbook on dental ceramics, and was the inventor of dental attachments, as well as instruments pertaining to dentistry and photography. He also produced motion pictures used in teaching dentistry. He lectured to dental societies throughout the United States on ceramics and bridgework.

Born in London, he was the son of David and Pauline Greenberg Cohen, and was brought to the U.S. by his parents at the turn of the century. He received his D.D.S. degree from the New York College of Dentistry in 1914 and subsequently became a member of the faculty of the New York University College of Dentistry, resigning five years ago because of ill health.

Dr. Cohen was a founder and first president of the Columbia Study Club for the Advancement of Dental Science, a fellow of the College of Dentists, and a member of the First District Dental Society, Omicron Kappa Upsilon, American Dental Association, Biological Photographic Association, and Society of Motion Picture Engineers.

Charges Nazis Destroy Poland

The Germans have established a "village of death" at Palmiry, outside Warsaw, where 12,000 to 15,000 Polish political and educational leaders have died before firing squads or on gallows, Mikolajczyk said. In the adjacent forest, the Gestapo carries out mass executions. At least 200,000 Jews have been executed in Poland since the German invasion, according to Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, Vice-Premier of Poland's government in exile.

Statistics were cited by Mikolajczyk to show the extent of German slaughter and suppression in various categories. At least 80,000 Poles have died in concentration camps, in addition to the 250,000 persons executed, he said.

He said 250,000 of Poland's best workers had been taken to Germany for forced labor. Upward of 1,500,000 peasants, workers, townspeople and artisans have been driven from the western provinces to central Poland to be enrolled without pay in the Reichsdienst, or building service, to construct roads and fortification.

The Germans have executed more than 139,000 Poles since last November as the campaign of extinction gathered momentum, Mikolajczyk said. Of 170 professors of Cracow University imprisoned at the Sachsenhausen concentration camp, at least twenty have died of mistreatment and two others have gone mad, he added.

All industries in Poland not serving the German war machine have been closed, either by the

(Continued on Page Two)

Unionists Ask [illegible] Russian Army

An appeal to Jews of America to help raise funds for tanks and bombers "for the courageous Russian Army" was issued in New York over the signature of 212 Jewish trade unionists, officers of A.F. of L. and C.I.O. groups. The appeal was released in response to a recent proposal by the Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee in the Soviet Union to world Jewry to help supply 1,000 tanks and 500 bombers for the Russian Army.

"Our Jewish brothers do not ask for the charity," the appeal read in part. "They are proud and brave fighting men and women, striking back at the enemy together with all of the gallant and valiant peoples of the Soviet Union. And every blow they strike is a blow in our defense, America's defense. The Jews of America will raise the tanks and bombers that they need to carry on their undying fight against the Hitler hordes."

British Jews "Police" Racketeers

The Jews of Britain, determined to stop any "black marketing" by men and women of their people, are acting as their own detectives, their own juries and their own judges, passing sentence on all "convicted" racketeers, first by "business pressure" and, if that is not enough, "social ostracism," according to The London Daily Mail.

"Black-market tribunals" have been set up in the main Jewish communities of London, Leeds, Manchester, Glasgow and Cardiff, the paper says. They are called trades advisory councils and they act under the Board of Deputies of British Jews, the central organization of the Jewish people in Britain.

All Jews have been instructed (with the weight of the rabbis behind the instruction) that whenever a Jew is suspected of dealing in the black market the suspicions must be reported to the council.

If the council decides that there is legal evidence, the facts are given to the police or the appropriate government department. If there is only "reasonable suspicion," the dealer is called before the council, told of the accusations and asked to explain.

If the council finds there has been willful racketeering or dishonest dealing, "moral pressure" is tried, then business pressure and social pressure are switched on in quick succession.

Rabbinate Praised For "Burning Desire" To Serve As Chaplains

Sixty Jewish chaplains, more than twice the number who served in the first World War, are now on active duty with the armed forces of the United States, it was announced by Dr. David de Sola Pool, chairman of the Jewish Welfare Board's Army and Navy Committee on Religious Activities. Fifty-four are in the Army, and six in the Navy, Dr. Pool said, adding that there is every likelihood of an appreciable increase in these figures in the near future.

Many civilian rabbis have volunteered for summer service in Army cantonments at which no regular chaplains are now stationed. Ten have already been assigned to camps in all sections of the country, and other posts will be filled as the need arises. The number will necessarily be limited, in accordance with the policy of the Chief of Chaplains of delegating religious matters as much as possible to uniformed chaplains.

The sixty chaplains now in service come from all parts of the United States, Dr. Pool stated, commending the American rabbinate for its "burning desire" to serve, evidence by the many hundreds of rabbis who have applied for appointments as chaplains since war broke out.

The "ecclesiastic" endorsement of the National Jewish Board is required for Jewish chaplains before the War and Navy Departments will consider the applicant. More than a score of rabbis endorsed by the Board have not yet been assigned, but will be soon.

Inventor Of "Sweet Caps" Dies

Marcus Feder Sr., who in the Eighteen-Seventies added a little Turkish tobacco to a cigarette and gave America Sweet Caporals, died in Cleveland, Ohio, only a few months before his ninetieth birthday.

Mr. Feder, who had been ill for eight weeks, succumbed at his home in Cleveland Heights, where he lived with a son, Lloyd H., and a daughter, Marguerite.

Mr. Feder, often called the "father of the American cigarette," retired at 50 after a Horatio Alger career that did not include cigarette smoking.

Arriving in America at the age of 17 from his native Posen, in what was then East Prussia, he came to Titusville, Pa., where oil had been discovered ten years before. A relative had a grocery store there.

After working in the grocery Mr. Feder went into the wholesale tobacco business. His work as a salesman was culminated by his invention of "Sweet Caps." In 1880 Mr. Feder went to Cleveland and with his brother, Emanuel, organized the Feder Brothers Company, which became the city's largest tobacco jobbing house.

Mr. Feder became president of

(Continued on Page Two)

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FRENCH BALK AT SEIZURE OF REFUGEES ON NAZI ORDERS

Mass deportation of Netherland "non-Aryans" to Poland and German-occupied Russia is reported at Zurich and Stockholm to be going on at the rate of about 600 Jews daily, under a decree providing for the exile of all Netherlands Jews between the ages of 18 and 40.

The round-up in France, made on Adolf Hitler's direct order, is directed against all German, Austrian, Polish, Italian and Czechoslovak refugees who arrived in France since the outbreak of war in September, 1939, whether they are Jewish or not, it was reported.

Entire families were seized — men, women, and children more than eight years old. The families were broken up, the men being taken to a concentration camp at Compiegne, the women to a camp at Nancy and the children to the Winter Sports Palace in Paris. Children under eight were turned over to orphanages or, in some cases, taken in by neighbors.

Chief of State Henri Philippe Petain and Chief of Government Pierre Laval were reported in advices from the Continent to have refused to cooperate in such a ruthless purge and, as a gesture of protest, to have recalled Fernand de Brinon, Vichy delegate to the Germans in Paris.

The Germans were said to have demanded that a similar purge be carried out in the free zone of France, but M. Laval refused to order such arrests or to permit the German Reich to enter the unoccupied area for that purpose. It was stated, however, [illegible] their own [illegible].

The orders for the arrests in the occupied zone, handed down by the German police chief in Paris, created a minor revolt in the Paris police prefecture. Many French police and at least eight officers of the gendarmerie in the northern province refused to obey the order and resigned, only to be immediately arrested and thrown into jail by the Germans.

The Germans requisitioned buses to haul off those arrested. The buses were backed up to apartment house doors and filled with screaming, crying and protesting refugees. At the concentration camps refugees will be classified for deportation to the Silesian region of Poland, from which the Germans recently deported all Jews.

From Vichy came a report, perhaps connected with the action in Occupied France, that the Spanish Government had closed the Pyrenees border with France to all Central Europeans after the discovery of an alleged "plot against high French authorities." The plot, according to the report, was to be carried out by refugees now in Spain. The French authorities supposedly endangered were believed to be Marshal Petain, M. Laval and Admiral Francois Darlan.

The order for the German round-up of refugees in France was said in reliable reports to have been provoked by a disagreement between Heinrich Himmler's Elite Guard police and the regular German Army in occupied France. The Elite Guard set up [illegible] disarm [illegible] their own compatriots.

(Continued on Page Three)

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Social Notes—Montreal

Julius Deckelbaum, Sherbrooke Street West, was at Ivry.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Hamburg, Kensington Avenue, are spending the summer at Carlsbad, Ontario.

Mrs. Samuel Schecter, St. Catherine Street West, has returned from Trout Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel S. Lerner, Victoria Avenue, spent a few days at Ivry.

Mr. and Mrs. Felix Leopold and son, Munroe, Westmount Boulevard, are at Murray Bay.

Miss Bertha Lesser, Sherbrooke Street West, has gone to Halifax, to visit her sister, Mrs. H. Kilz.

Mr. and Mrs. David Cracower and daughter, Carol, Victoria Avenue, have returned home after spending several weeks at Lac Brule.

Miss Edith Jacobson, Grosvenor Avenue, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Cohen, at their cottage [illegible].

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Friedman, Lansdowne Avenue, have returned from Murray Bay.

Mrs. E. S. Strauss, of New York, is visiting her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hart, Ollivier Avenue.

Mrs. Nathan Freedman, Park Avenue, has returned from Madison, Conn., and New York.

Miss Edith Bronstein, Wiseman Avenue, is spending the summer with her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. A. Rosen, Wiseman Avenue, at their cottage in Port Louis, Lake St. Francis.

Mr. and Mrs. Abe Glaser, St. Urbain Street, have returned from St. Faustin.

Mr. and Mrs. David Schlaer, St. Joseph Boulevard West, are spending a few weeks at Lac Brule.

Mrs. Harry Caplan, of Youngstown, Ohio, has gone home after spending a few weeks with Mr. and Mrs. M. Wolstein, of Verdun, Quebec.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Venor, Park Avenue, are spending their holiday at the Chalet, Ste. Agathe.

Mrs. Dora Scheffer, Querbes Avenue, is spending a few weeks at Lac Brule.

Mrs. Isadore Schlaer, Willowdale Avenue, left to spend two weeks with her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Martin, Astoria, Long Island, N.Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Irving Leon, of Canton, Ohio, visited Mr. and Mrs. M. Wolstein, of Verdun, Quebec. Mrs. Leon is the well-known violinist, Laura Zalmen.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Perlman, Dunlop Avenue, have returned from a trip to Murray Bay.

Miss Lee Black and Miss Frances Black, Park Avenue, have left to spend their vacation at Plattsburg, N.Y., visiting the latter's fiancee, Hyman Krimovitz.

Miss Fannie Wolstein has left for an extended trip to visit her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. H. Caplan, in Youngstown, Ohio, and friends and relatives in Canton and Cleveland, Ohio. She will also stop in Buffalo and Toronto for a few days.

Mrs. J. Becker and Mrs. M. Glietz will be hostesses at a bridge and mah-jong on Wednesday afternoon, August 5th, in aid of the war effort, on the lawn of Mrs. Becker's home at Val Morin.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Urtick, Maplewood Avenue, entertained at a dinner party Mr. and Mrs. S. Barnett, and Miss Esther Silverman, of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. A. Webber, Mr. and Mrs. S. Caplan, Mrs. M. Paul and Mrs. H. Paul, all of Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. I. Levitt, formerly Miss Rona Bronfman, are living on Dorval Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Genser and daughter, Betty, Fulton Avenue, have returned from Ivry.

Dr. and Mrs. E. Goldwater, Ellerdale Road, spent a few days at Thousand Islands.

Miss Diana Herscovitch, Girouard Avenue, has returned from a holiday at Hotel Vermont, in Ste. Agathe.

CHARGES NAZIS DESTROY POLAND

(Continued from Page One)

occupation forces or for lack of raw materials, he said.

"Because of these closings and because of sabotage, Polish production is only one-third of that before the occupation," he asserted.

In recent months, he said, hundreds of Poles under eighteen years of age have been taken to Germany for farm-work, especially to the Rhineland.

In that part of Warsaw where Jews are isolated behind high walls, which have been built through not only streets but houses, food is more scarce and prices higher than in Polish communities outside. This is a condition which has invited smuggling in Germany military vans driven by bribed soldiers and airmen, declares The Daily Telegraph of London, which adds:

"According to a man who has recently arrived in this country from Warsaw, there are a number of contractors whose sole function is to acquire foodstuffs and smuggle them into the ghetto. In addition to the goods taken in lorries through the gates, other things are pushed through holes in the walls or over the top.

"It is estimated that the German smugglers earn upwards of 1,000 zlotys ($200 at pre-war rates) a night."

MEETING PROTESTS HITLER ATROCITIES

(Continued from Page One)

Some persons in the audience interpreted Mr. Churchill's summary of the contribution already being made by the Jews of Palestine to Middle East defense as a reply to the constant agitation for and independent army to be composed of Palestinian and Stateless Jews. Governor Lehman, in his address, opposed creation of such an army and expressed his conviction that Palestine generally did not want it.

A source close to the sponsors of the rally reiterated that its leadership had determined not to raise the highly controversial Jewish army issue, and preferred to interpret Mr. Churchill's statement as a reply to the general demand for the defence and self-defence of Palestine. In this connection, it was pointed out that the declaration adopted at the rally said:

"Our hearts are full of trepidation for the fate of our people in Palestine, where the great Jewish community of Eretz Israel is now faced with a grave Nazi threat. The deadly enemy is knocking at its gates as Hitler's legions strive to break through to the Nile.

"We expect that the United Nations, conscious of the perils facing Palestine, will enable the Jewish community of Palestine to defend itself in order that the Jews of Palestine be not exposed to the same fate which has overwhelmed millions of our fellow-Jews in Europe.

"We here assembled pledge ourselves to do all that is humanly possible to aid in the self-defense of the Jewish community of Eretz Israel. We express our confidence that the heroic armies of the United Nations will destroy the enemy before he has an opportunity to desecrate Palestine. We hail the brave Jews of Palestine, who are ready to sacrifice their all in the struggle for freedom and justice."

President Roosevelt said in his message: "The American people not only sympathize with all victims of Nazi crimes but will hold the perpetrators of these crimes to strict accountability in a day of reckoning which will surely come."

Among the many messages received by sponsors of the meeting was one addressed to Dr. Stephen Wise from the American Jewish Committee, which said it "joins with the Jewish organizations assembled in solemn demonstration tonight to condemn the barbarous mass murders of civilian populations by the Nazis."

The message was of particular interest in that at the time of Hitler's rise to power in 1933 the American Jewish Congress and the American Jewish Committee differed sharply on the proper tactics to be adopted by American Jewry, and have continued in large measure to be regarded as representative of divergent policies.

INVENTOR OF "SWEET CAPS" DIES

(Continued from Page One)

the Russian Refugee Society and started a cigar factory to provide work for refugees. The company became, in turn, the Marcus Feder Cigar Company and then the London Whiffs Cigar Company. The company was liquidated in 1930. Throughout his life Mr. Feder was known as a liberal giver to welfare institutions.

Beside his son and daughter, he leaves a sister, Mrs. Mollie Bloch of New York; another son and daughter, Marcus Jr., of Cleveland Heights, partner in Dowd-Feder Company, and Mrs. Rosalia Sarbey of Bay Village, and six grandchildren.

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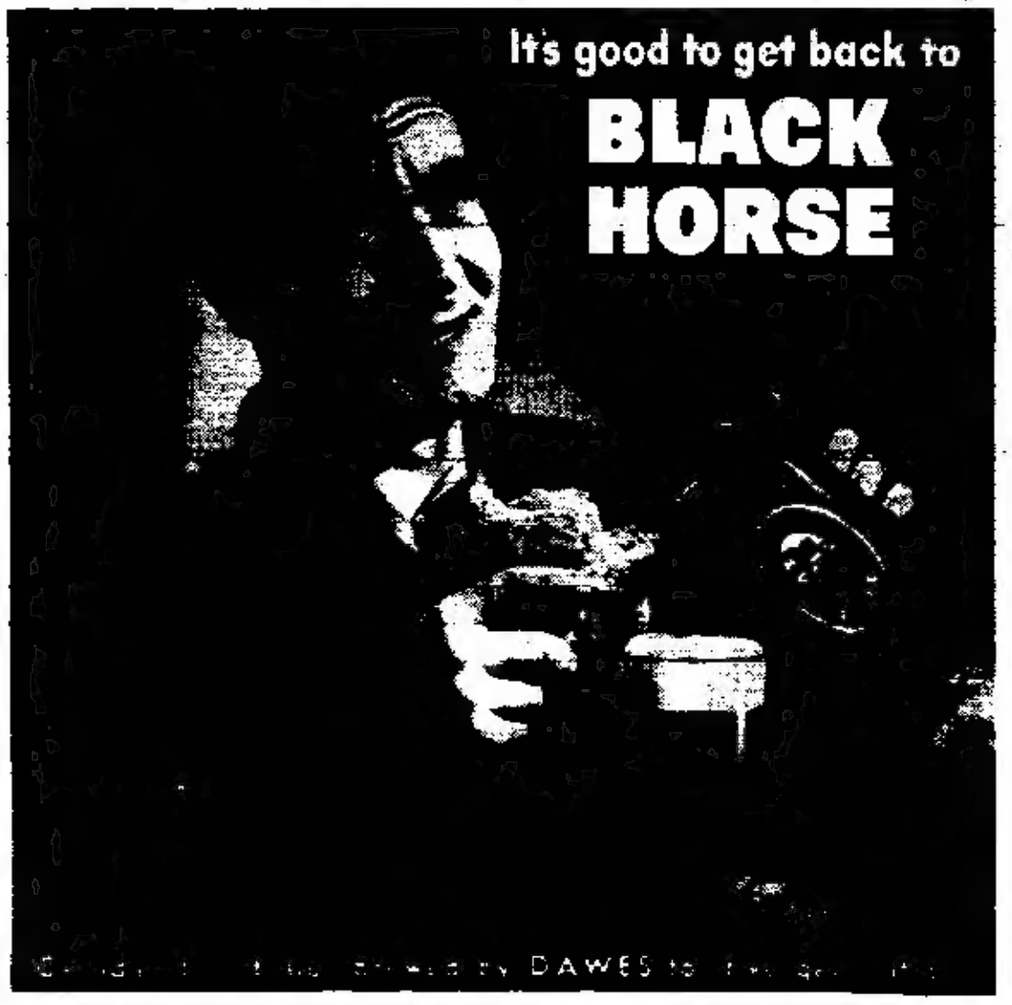

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Social Notes—Montreal

Miss Frances Guttman, Girouard Avenue, left on a cruise of the lower St. Lawrence, stopping for some time at Tadoussac.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Neumann and daughter, Elaine Barbara, Harvard Avenue, will spend the next week at Hotel Vermont, at Ste. Agathe.

Mr. and Mrs. E. I. Bessin and son, Joel, Coronet Avenue, are occupying a cottage at Brome Lake for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Rose, Coolbrook Avenue, is visiting the former's sister, Mrs. Louis Wiseman, at her home at Westport, Ontario.

Mrs. L. Steinberg and Miss Florance Steinberg, Marlowe Avenue, are at Lac Rouge.

Miss Sara Aber, Decarie Boulevard, is in the Laurentians.

Miss Ruth Cohen, Queen Mary Road, is visiting friends in Toronto and Muskoka.

Lieutenant Seymour Rabinovitch, of Ottawa, is spending a few days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. Rabinovitch, Grey Avenue.

Mrs. Irving Scott and family, Lacombe Avenue, are spending a few weeks at Trout Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Vineberg, Queen Mary Road, are leaving for Murray Bay.

Miss Rita Harcovitch, Girouard Avenue, spent several days in Three Rivers, visiting Mr. and Mrs. M. Solomon.

Mrs. A. Louis Goldschleger and family, Byron Avenue, are in the Laurentians.

Max Wilanski, Prud'homme Avenue, is visiting his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Mandelbaum in Albany, N.Y.

Mrs. Herman Duckelbaum and family, Lacombe Avenue, are spending the summer in the Laurentians.

Mrs. L. J. Kert, Decarie Boulevard, spent a few days at the summer home of her nephew and niece, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Usher, in Point Claire.

Miss Felice Vineberg, Prud'homme Avenue, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Leon Ginsburg, Junior, at Trout Lake, N.Y.

Mrs. Harold Taub and family, Dornal Avenue, were at Four Season Lodge, Ste. Agathe.

Mr. and Mrs. Max Roth and son, Stephen, Dornal Avenue, are spending the summer at Bellevue, Quebec.

Mrs. M. Coshof, Cote St. Luc Road, is spending three weeks at St. Donat, Quebec.

Mrs. S. Brotsky, Decarie Boulevard, took a holiday at Morin Heights, Quebec.

Miss Ruth Clark and her brother, Gerald Clark, Marcil Avenue, spent two weeks at Ivry.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Lazarus, Coronet Avenue, have returned from a holiday at Lakewood Lodge, St. Donat.

Miss Sylvia Herscovitch, Girouard Avenue, is spending a holiday in Three Rivers, visiting Mr. and Mrs. M. Solomon.

Miss Sally Solomon, of Ottawa, visited her mother, Mrs. S. Solomon, Maplewood Avenue, for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gaffney, Grand Boulevard, have returned from Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Bald and daughter, Anne, Harvard Avenue, are at Four Season Lodge, Ste. Agathe.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Salomon, Prince Albert Avenue, are spending a few weeks at Four Season Lodge, Ste. Agathe.

Miss Brenda Joseph, Queen Mary Road, is at St. Andrews-by-the-Sea.

Mrs. Nathan Gordon and son, Edmund, Cote des Neiges Road, are spending a month at Murray Bay.

Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Usher, Bredeur Avenue, left from their summer cottage at Pointe Claire to spend a few days at Morrisburg, Ontario.

Mrs. Melvin Blumenthal, of Toronto, is visiting her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Dryer, Oxford Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rubin, Renfrew Avenue, are spending a holiday at Ivry.

Misses Alma and Vera Hart, Argyle Avenue, are at Prince Edward Island for two weeks.

Mrs. Ronald Hipps, Renfrew Avenue, is taking a holiday at Ivry.

Albert Workman and son Charles, Grey Avenue, have returned from a ten-day holiday at Val David.

Stopping at Lakewood Lodge, St. Donat, Quebec, were: Mr. and Mrs. A. Feld, Mr. and Mrs. M. Brotman, Mr. and Mrs. C. Palef, of Ottawa, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Rosenthal, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Cohen and daughters, Phyllis and Sybil, Mr. and Mrs. Z. Hendler, of Quebec City, Mrs. David Rosham, Misses Sylvia Goldstein, Trudy Jasper, Ida Bronstein, Ethel Venor, Ida Cohen, Gladys Dermansky, Sybil Goldenberg, Reva Baker, of Ottawa; Paul Scherzer, M. Mintz, A. Bald, Dr. C. Vosberg, S. Vineberg, N. Morris, L. Morris, A. Gerzenfeld, J. Waller, and A. H. Lewis.

Entertaining for Mrs. Lorne Grinstein, formerly Miss Betty Lemoff, whose marriage took place on July 26th, were: Mrs. Archie Lieberman, at a luncheon presentation; Mrs. D. Silverstein and Miss Gertrude Silverstein, tea presentation; Miss Leona Denberg, tea presentation, at the Queen's Hotel; Mrs. B. Lemoff, tea at the Mount Royal Hotel Coffee Shop; Miss Gloria Glickman, tea at Chez Ernest; Miss Ida Jacobson, tea at Eaton's; Miss Ida Karpman, luncheon; Miss Goldie Cohen, luncheon at Eaton's; Mrs. Sydney Segal, luncheon; Mrs. Edward Shulta, tea; Mrs. S. Turner, tea; and Mrs. M. Routtenberg, tea.

Registered at Laing's Inn, Ste. Agathe, were: Misses Goldie Schacter, Muriel Kletsky, Helen Smith, Edith Newman, Phyllis Kershman, Mildred Israelovitch, Roslyn Stark, Jennie Levine, Frances Sarkes, Elaine Lubich, Etta Rosenzweig, Rose Katkin, Evelyn Yanovitch, Gladys Levine, Sylvia Salzman, Rita Tamarin, Helen Steinman, Ida Finkelstein, Vera Finkelstein, Miriam Fleisher; Irving Mauer, Albert Geneder, Hertuel Cheffetz, Sol. Monovitch, Morris Goldberg, Hyman Weisenthal, David Clamen, S. Popliger, Ted Englestein, Henry Meyerovitch, Moe Clamen, Irving Malin, Samuel Horowitz, Eddie Levine, Irving Klepper, Max Klepper, Reuben Clamen, Moe Pragan, David Rosat, Harry Klein, Mr. and Mrs. J. Carin, Mrs. E. Glick, Mr. and Mrs. S. Laing, Samuel Cooper, Miss Jacqueline Steinberg, Mrs. I. Salzman, Misses Ann Salzman, Bella Bloomfield, Freda Gordon, Adela Becker, Mildred Silverstein, Carrie Levitan, of New York, Lillian Rosenblatt, of New York; Al. Friedman, I. Zackon, Hy. Yanovitch, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Bernstein, Eddy Lecker; Mrs. L. Davis, Misses Eva Toller and Ruth Lafrentz, all of Ottawa; Fred Serchuk, of Quebec, and Miss Jean Segner.

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"How Do You Like New York?"

By Ernst Bokraudt

As Mr. Kurt Weisenhauser comes down the gangplank of the boat that has brought him from Germany and meets his waiting friends, they ask him if he had a nice trip, and if he was seasick, and "How do you like New York?"

Mr. Weisenhauser is confused. He has as yet seen nothing of New York except the rather hazy skyline, the greater part hidden in fog, as the ship crept up to the pier. The interview—it was a cross-examination—with the immigration officer was far more important to him than any other experience or impression. The ground under his feet is still trembling. None of the problems he will have to tackle in his new life has even been touched. But, since he is expected to answer, he politely tells his friends: "I like New York very much. I am amazed."

It is not true, Mr. Weisenhauser is not amazed. For he had in his mind a picture of New York far more real than reality itself. If Mr. Weisenhauser had come in 1896, before the invention of the film, he would no doubt have been deeply moved. But he arrives in the late thirties. Before he left the Old World he had seen many movies showing the New York skyline in perfect performances, much clearer than the fog has allowed him to see on the spot. And he has read a lot about metropolitan life. He has seen pictures of Times Square, Harlem, and the suburbs.

As Mr. Weisenhauser during his first few days in the big city compares the panorama in his memory with the real background, he is disappointed. It is unbelievable, but Mr. Weisenhauser admits to himself (not to his friends) that the slogans about American "tempo" are grossly exaggerated. He has met busier people in Berlin, Paris and London.

Even the language disappoints him. He had spent many hours learning the King's English. Now he finds that he can scarcely stammer and barely understand American. He was supposed to be good at English in his native country. In New York he is all but deaf and dumb, at least during the first few weeks.

Americans he meets seem to think that every refugee expects their country to be filled with girls and gangsters, mixed with millionaires and G-men. And so they hasten to inform the newcomer about real everyday life in the United States. Mr. Weisenhauser already knows that his chances of meeting Indians in Central Park and Rockefellers in the subway are so small as to be negligible. But he pretends to be very thankful for advice he doesn't really want.

Mr. Weisenhauser has to meet a friend whose office is somewhere on 42nd Street. He approaches a policeman: "Excuse me, Sir, could you perhaps tell me where the 42nd Street is?"

Mr. Weisenhauser, alas, doesn't understand the short grunt that comes from the cop. Later he will learn that he said: "Two to the right, one to the left." Now Mr. Weisenhauser says "Thank you, Sir!" and believes the policeman is convinced that he was confronted with a true-born American. But still Mr. Weisenhauser is faced with the problem of how to find the way. He doesn't want to ask a second time, not even a second policeman, for he is afraid he won't understand the second one either. So he walks along, not yet able to bother with street cars. After half an hour or so he finds himself in lower Manhattan. Finally he asks a kindly-looking man and receives another bit of information, that tells him exactly nothing. Discouraged, he takes a taxi.

Mr. Weisenhauser has to take many taxis these first few days. Especially if he enters one of the subway canyons and tries to find his way alone. It is impossible for him. There is no European city he knows where several companies operate several different subway lines, where you have to change at one station and pay a nickel for another ride, and where the names of the stations are so tiny written and so cleverly hidden (at least to him) that it takes a long experience to discover them. Mr. Weisenhauser, who intended to go to Broadway and 125th Street, finds himself at 125th Street—but in Harlem. He goes back to the station where he got in, takes a train toward the opposite direction, gets off somewhere, takes another train, spends two hours under the surface of the town, and, finally, he takes a taxi. This happens until he learns that it is more expensive not to ask than to be considered a greenhorn.

The question may arise why Mr. Weisenhauser is so busily trying to get from one place to another, why he doesn't stay in the neighborhood of the small furnished room he has taken in an apartment house in the West Nineties. Well, it's true Mr. Weisenhauser hasn't much money, but he has a large bag of letters and addresses. He got them from friends and relatives in the Old Country, addressed to their friends and relatives in the New Country. Yes, he has some excellent personal letters of introduction; and as he understands that the Americans are extremely helpful people, he is sure that among the first three he comes to there will be at least one who'll give him a job—a small one, of course, but a job.

There seems to be only one difficulty. The first letter in his pocket is addressed to a bank manager. He remembers that in Europe bank manager are very important people indeed. You hardly ever got to see one, and still less could you have a talk with one, unless you were equipped with a first-class introduction from another bank manager.

But Mr. Weisenhauser goes to the bank, gives his letter to a secretary, and bravely hopes that the bank manager will give him an appointment in a week or two. Imagine his surprise on being invited to go in and see the bank manager immediately. The bank manager—well, a Vice President—even asks Mr. Weisenhauser to sit down; and when he learns that Mr. Weisenhauser is a newcomer he delivers him a real lecture on what a newcomer has to do and to avoid doing in order to overcome the most urgent difficulties. For instance, the bank manager assures him that he pays far too much for his furnished room; he tells him where to live cheaper and where to have better meals cheaper, and if Mr. Weisenhauser should need any advice at all he must be sure to come and see him again.

Mr. Weisenhauser leaves the Vice President's office much elated. He has learned a few tricks about living, he has had his first English conversation of which he understood the larger part. Still he doesn't know yet how to get a job which he needs badly.

In the beginning of his life in New York every visit takes him several hours. He gets awfully tired in the damp streets and in the overcrowded subways. But he has no time to waste. He must see all the people to whom he has letters and visiting cards with two words of introduction on each.

One business man he meets was once, eighteen years ago, a friend of his father's friend. This business man is at least as polite as was the banker. He tells Mr. Weisenhauser how to live economically in New York, where to buy and where to eat; he offers his help to find another furnished room, and asks Mr. Weisenhauser to see him again any time he wants to.

Mr. Weisenhauser soon finds that the advice he got from this business man and the advice from the bank manager are contradictory. This experience repeats itself a third and a fourth time. It seems to him that almost everybody in America likes to give advice, and that even presidents of large corporations are approachable, but there appears to be nobody to really help him find a job. As he has spent much money on taxis and other unnecessary things during the first few days, Mr. Weisenhauser realizes that he must earn some money as soon as possible. He still believes that the experience of half a lifetime of hard work will help him considerably, and that the Americans will be delighted to find him an intelligent worker.

It is true Mr. Weisenhauser occupied a rather high position at home. Here, as he tells everybody he meets, he would be satisfied with a smaller job in the beginning. But naturally offers him the smallest job at all. So he puts a position-wanted advertisement in a newspaper. He receives three or four answers from employment agencies, asking him to fill his name on their lists. Only a small fee is taken. Mr. Weisenhauser pays the fee and waits.

After several days, sure enough, he is informed that he can get a job as a night doorman in a big house in the Bronx. Mr. Weisenhauser refuses to take it. He writes a letter to the agency saying that he wants a better class of work. The agency regrets very much.

You see, Mr. Weisenhauser is not really short of money—yet. But he realizes that in only a couple of weeks his last dollar will be spent. There is a heavy conflict in his mind whether to take a humiliating job and be safe, or to let his education and the memory of a former high position stop him from descending to such a low level. This conflict arises every time an agency or friend tells him of some vacancy.

Finally his common sense wins. He is a packer now in a department store, and earns enough to pay the landlord and take his meals in a cafeteria. He even begins to enjoy the company of his fellow-packers who help him in his work and talk to him as if he were not a newcomer but a man as American as themselves.

This is the most important step towards a new life that Mr. Weisenhauser has made. If in the beginning he was ashamed to become an ordinary worker, he soon discovers that he hasn't dropped in his friends' opinion. Soon, in fact, he begins to boast about his

(Continued on Page Four)

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"How Do You Like New York?"

(Continued from Page Three)

new profession, as he notices that almost everybody in New York boasts about the tough time he's had in the past. Mr. Weisenhauser by now believes he has lost most of his foreign accent; at any rate, he has lost the habit of underrating his present accomplishment.

For Mr. Weisenhauser had begun his life in America with all the unintelligent habits of well-bred European people. But as soon as he gave up his prejudices about the alleged inferiority of American culture, he was able to start in earnest on his American career. He had overcome his conviction that he was "born for better things."

But however much Mr. Weisenhauser learned, he wouldn't leave New York. He wouldn't go West or anywhere else, though he learned that living in New York is more expensive, and the competition keener, than in any other place in the Union. New York had disappointed him most among all the cities in the world. He had never lived in a lonelier place. Still he wouldn't leave New York.

Eventually he found friends. But they were not the people to whom he had those excellent letters of introduction.

Time passes. Mr. Weisenhauser works hard. He discovers that he does not really know New York. He had seen the avenues and the shops, and he had been to the movies and a museum or two. Now, with his friends and his girl, he begins to feel the pulse of New York life. He listens when the people talk, for now they aren't trying to give advice to a newcomer. Gradually, as he improves his English, he finds it much easier to get on with people he really wants to see. He even succeeds in finding a job as a salesman in a shoe-shop up in the Bronx. This job is still inferior to "what he had been brought up for," but it satisfies him and gives him more dollars. As he gets more and more used to the ways of the country, he adapts his ideas to American practice.

Mr. Weisenhauser is not yet by any means a rich man. But he has just paid the first instalment on his car.

At this time he receives a letter from his native town. It reads: "Dear Dr. Weisenhauser; you will certainly remember who I am. I am . . . (follows the description of a complicated relationship), and I wish to come over to the United States. You can help me very much by giving me an affidavit, to admit me to the quota. And you could help me too by giving me an exact description of the life in New York, of the ways how to find a job . . . "

Mr. Weisenhauser answers as well as he can. He attempts to give a description of the town. But as he writes he realizes that nobody can describe New York to anybody who doesn't know it. Should he describe the skyline? Certainly this man in Europe has already seen it innumerable times in the movies. Should he tell him how difficult it is to get acclimated? That would be useless. Every newcomer believes he knows more about New York than any New Yorker, and if he doesn't say so it is merely to be polite. So naturally Mr. Weisenhauser's letter disappoints the man on the other side.

Some months later this man arrives in New York. He has had a stormy crossing. He has been seasick all the time. He was threatened with a stay at Ellis Island because his papers didn't seem to be all right. Finally he comes down the gangplank. Mr. Weisenhauser was waiting for him on the pier. For a minute or two they tell each other how delighted they are to meet once again. And then Mr. Weisenhauser asks his friend: "How do you like New York?"

Now, at last, Mr. Weisenhauser has really become a part of the big town. But the newcomer doesn't know it. He will learn it later.

This story is from the Menorah Journal.

Louis, thirteen years old, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Modell, 5342 Clarke Street, Montreal; and grandson of Mrs. Frida Wexler.
—Society Studio

Government Consumer Information Service

Most of the veal on the Canadian market comes from calves of dairy herds and is usually plentiful at this time of year. It lends itself to a variety of dishes, hot and cold. Contrary to a widely held opinion, searing does not keep in meat juices. It does give brown colour in beef, pork and lamb, but veal should not be seared because of the surface becoming dry and unpalatable.

Here is a suggested menu with veal for the meat dish:

Roast Shoulder of Veal
Mashed Potatoes Brown Gravy
Whole Wheat Bread
Spinach Red Currant Jelly
Strawberry Tarts

Stuffed Shoulder of Veal: Have bone removed from a 5-lb shoulder of veal. Wipe with a damp cloth. Fill the cavity with bread or potato stuffing. Roll and tie in place. Place on a rack in roasting pan and roast in a moderately slow oven (325F.-350F). Allow 25 to 35 minutes to the pound. This roast should be basted several times in cooking. If there is not sufficient fat in the pan baste with melted fat. Yield, six to eight servings.

Used bags made from all kinds of textiles that found numerous uses in households throughout the country, especially during the depression era, must now be returned for re-use, according to an order of Wartime Prices and Trade Board. Shortage of materials caused by war demands, sources of supply no longer available, and shipping difficulties, will have to be met by re-use of the various types of bags. National Salvage Headquarters urges the earliest possible return to the trade of all available supplies in town and country homes.

Bags returned must be of sound and clean material. Cotton, heavy twill, jute and sisal are all included in the order, which makes it an offence to cut or destroy or use for any purpose any of these types. If turned in to a local salvage committee, funds for war charities will result. Other sources to which returns may be made are dealers from whom goods in bags are purchased, or local salvage dealers. Scrap bagging should be salvaged. It's needed in the manufacture of roofing.

No vessel of any size may now approach within three kilometers of any point of the Palestine coast without first pausing for inspection by the coastal patrol.

N. Y. Home For Aged Adds Hospital Wing

Made Possible By Gift

The new $500,000 hospital wing of the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews at 120 West 105th Street, New York, was dedicated in ceremonies attended by New York civic and welfare leaders and 200 guests. The opening of the building will for the first time make it possible for the home to admit persons requiring constant medical and nursing care.

Formal presentation of the building was made by Mrs. Louis K. Anspacher, daughter of the late Mrs. Lionel Sutro, who left $350,000 for the construction of the building. In the acceptance speech, Herbert W. Hailstein, president of the home, said that the institution could now offer the most complete individualized program for the aged available in the city.

Speaking at the ceremonies Edgar J. Nathan jr., Borough President of Manhattan, said the dedication of the building during war time was symbolic of Americanism because it showed American interest in the unfortunate. Among the other speakers were Dr. Edward M. Bernecker, Commissioner of Hospitals and William Hodson, Commissioner of Welfare.

The immediate execution of Georges Mandel, and the former Premiers Leon Blum and Paul Reynaud "without waiting for the outcome of the 'guilt trial'", is demanded by "Le Cri du Peuple", Jacques Doriot's paper.

A Gestapo order forbids Jews in provincial towns of Poland to extinguish fires without a permit from authorities. If a fire breaks out, a Gestapo officer must be called in to direct putting it out. The reason is that Jews took advantage of such incidents to escape from the ghettos.

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MARRIAGES

Aber-Lober

The marriage of Miss Rose Lober, daughter of Mrs. M. Lober, and the late Mr. Lober, Christophe Colomb Street, to William Aber, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Aber, Wilson Avenue, took place on July 26th at the home of Rabbi S. Herschorn, who officiated. The bride was given in marriage by her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lober. She wore an afternoon jacket dress of blue chiffon, with a round neck, three-quarter sleeves, and a pleated skirt. Her hat was of the same material as her dress, with a blue net veil a little lower than shoulder-length, edged with ruching. She carried a bible with pink roses. Her sister, Miss Hattie Lober, was maid of honor, in a blue-grey crepe dress, with brown accessories. She had a [illegible] hat, with a short net veil, and a corsage of Talisman roses. Mr. Aber was unattended. Mrs. Jack Lober wore turquoise silk print, with a white hat and a blue veil, and a corsage of red roses. There was a reception and sweet table afterwards at the rabbi's home. Mrs. Lober wore powder-blue chiffon, with a white hat and blue veil, and Mrs. Aber, a beige afternoon dress with a lace jacket and printed skirt, and a black straw hat trimmed in pink, and a corsage of pink roses. Later, Mr. and Mrs. Aber left for the Laurentians for a two-week trip, the latter wearing a grey suit with a white blouse, and white and blue accessories. Mrs. M. Garbin and Miss Ann Garbin, of New York, aunt and cousin of the bride, were guests.

Pollock-Jaffe

Mr. and Mrs. Simon Jaffe, 3557 St. Mark Street, announce the marriage of their only daughter, Judith, to Arthur Edgar Pollock, Lieutenant United States Army Medical Corps, son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Pollock, of Gallitzin, Pennsylvania, which took place in the Post Chapel, at Fort Jackson, South Carolina, on Sunday, July 26th. Miss Jaffe, a graduate of Westmount High School, received her B.A. from McGill University this Spring, where she was president of her class and women's editor of the McGill Daily in her final year. She has been awarded a Carola Woerishoffer resident graduate Scholarship in the Department of Social Economy and Social Research at Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Penna. Lieutenant Pollock studied at St. Francis College, Loretto, Penna., received his Bachelor of Science degree from the Pennsylvania State College, and graduated in medicine from the University of Maryland, where he was a member of Phi Delta Epsilon Fraternity, serving as its president in 1940.

Grinstein-Leznoff

The marriage of Betty, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Leznoff, St. Cyrille Avenue, to Lorne Grinstein, son of the late Ben. Grinstein and of Mrs. H. Kiersnyer, Park Avenue, took place on July 25th at the Queen's Hotel, Rabbi Charles Bender officiating. The bride was given away by her father. She wore a white wool crepe afternoon dress, with a high neckline, three-quarter-length sleeves, and a full skirt falling from the dropped waistline. She had a Dutch cap of the same material as her dress, with a shoulder-length net veil. Her bouquet was of Talisman roses and baby's breath. Miss Gloria Glickman was maid of honor, in red Swiss with white dots, and a Dutch cap of the same material. She carried a nosegay bouquet of white sweetpeas with a red rose in the center. Sonyie Grinstein, sister of the groom, was junior bridesmaid, in white organdy, with a white ribbon in her hair, carrying a nosegay bouquet of pink sweetpeas with a white rose in the center. Mrs. Kiersnyer, who gave her son away, wore lee-blue lace, with white accessories, and a corsage of white carnations. Abe Kirshner was best man. Mrs. Leznoff, the mother of the bride, wore beige lace, with matching accessories, and a corsage of multicolored flowers. There was a tea reception afterwards for one hundred guests, members of the immediate families. Robert Sigler, of Los Angeles, California, cousin of the groom, was master of ceremonies. Afterwards, the bridal couple left for a trip to the Laurentians, Mrs. Grinstein wearing a pink ensemble, with a corsage of sweetpeas. Out-of-town guests were Mrs. H. Rotgans, and Miss Eva Rotgans, of Hamilton; Mrs. Jack Lackner, of Val d'Or; Harry Baker, of Toronto; Mrs. Sarah Fliger and Miss Pearl Fliger, of Chicago; and Robert Sigler, of Los Angeles.

Merson-Albert

The marriage of Evelyn Catherine, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Albert, Wiseman Avenue, to Ben., son of Mrs. D. Merson and the late Mr. Merson, Laurier Avenue West, took place at the bride's home on July 26th, Rabbi Chaikin officiating. The bride was given away by her father. She wore a street-length dress of white eyelet embroidered organdy, made with a heart-shaped neckline, short sleeves, and a full skirt falling from the dropped waistline. She had white silk gloves and a white, shoulder-length net veil draped over a small white hat. Her corsage was of orchids. Miss Libby Frank was the maid of honor, and only attendant, dressed in white eyelet embroidered piqué made exactly like the bride's dress. She had a Dutch cap of the same material as her dress and carried a bouquet of cornflowers and lilies-of-the-valley. Mrs. A. Black, aunt of the groom, gave him away, and he was attended by Jerry Long as best man. Mrs. Albert, mother of the bride, wore a pink and white flowered print dress, with a white hat and a small veil, and a corsage of Talisman roses, and Mrs. Black wore a blue dress, with a blue hat, and a corsage of red roses. The house was decorated with cut flowers. Immediately after the ceremony, cocktails were served at home, and then luncheon at the Queens Hotel for the party of thirty, members of the immediate families. Mrs. L. Aiken, of Portsmouth, N.H., aunt of the bride, was a guest. Afterwards the bridal couple left on a trip to the Maritimes, for two weeks, the bride wearing a brown and white suit, with brown shoes and a brown purse, a small white hat, and her wedding corsage. They will live in Montreal.

APPROACHING MARRIAGES

The approaching marriage of Miss Anne Robinson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Robinson, Laurier Avenue West, to Leo Leman, son of the late Rabbi Leman, and Mrs. J. Leman, of Putnam, Conn., is announced, to take place in Portland, Maine, on August 30th.

ENGAGEMENTS

Mr. and Mrs. John Miller, Outremont Avenue, announce the engagement of their daughter Miriam, to Corporal Moe Trager, Royal Rifles of Canada, son of Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Trager, Bloomfield Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Nadler, Pagnuelo Avenue, announce the engagement of their younger daughter, Laura Eileen, to Sub-Lieutenant Israel Zeilkovitz, R.C.N.V.R. of Sydney, N.S., son of Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Zeilkovitz, of Ottawa.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Zinman, of St. John's, Quebec, announce the engagement of their daughter, Bella, to Ben., son of Mr. and Mrs. M. Shadowitz, Edward Charles Street.

BIRTHS

Born, at the Jewish General Hospital, on July 22nd, to Mr. and Mrs. William Katz, (nee Beatrice Velnish), a daughter, sister of Stanley.

Born, at the Jewish General Hospital, on July 21st, to Dr. and Mrs. David Salbil (nee Beatrice Richter), a son.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Max Skaf (nee Sarah Freidman), at the Jewish General Hospital, July 20th, a daughter.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. M. Feitman, Draper Avenue, on July 23rd, at the Jewish General Hospital, a son, Joel Charles, brother of Minda Lois, and grandson of Mrs Rebecca Mendel, of Montreal, and Israel Feitman, of New York.

Born, on July 22nd, at the Jewish General Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. Louis Goldman (nee Freda Rasnick), Lemoyne Avenue, a son.

Born, at Jewish General Hospital July 23, to Mr. and Mrs. S. Fagen (nee Doris Glassman), a daughter.

Born, at the Jewish General Hospital, on July 24th, to Mr. and Mrs. Louis M. Wolfe (nee Sylvia Seidman), a daughter.

Born, at the Jewish General Hospital on July 22, to Mr. and Mrs. Archie Benjamin, a son.

Born, at the Jewish General Hospital on July 21st, to Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Klein (nee Irene Horne), a daughter.

Born, at the Jewish General Hospital, on July 21st, to Mr. and Mrs. L. Tafler (nee Frances Wolman), a son.

Born, at the Royal Victoria Hospital on July 21st, to Mr. and Mrs. Samuel S. Stein (nee Frances Robinson), a daughter, Judith Pearl.

Born, at the Jewish General Hospital on July 27, to Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Flanz, a daughter.

Born, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, on July 24th, to Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Singer (nee Freda Singer), a daughter.

Born, at the Jewish General Hospital, July 25, to Dr. and Mrs. Irvine W. Kaufman (nee Esther Leibof), a son.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Goldsmith (nee Marion Rill), at the Woman's General Hospital, on July 25, a daughter.

Born, at the Jewish General Hospital, on July 27, to Mr. and Mrs. William Shapiro (nee Sarah Cohen), a daughter.

Born, at the Woman's General Hospital, on July 25, to Mr. and Mrs. I. Singer (nee Pearl Schenker), a son.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. David Grobstein, (nee Ethel Cosman), on July 26th, at the Jewish General Hospital, a daughter.

Born, at the Royal Victoria Hospital on July 24th, to Mr. and Mrs. Louis Levine, of Huntingdon, Que., (nee Lillian Sturm), a daughter.

Born, at the Jewish General Hospital, on July 25th, to Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Green, (nee Clarice Lewis), a son, brother of Jacqueline.

CLASS IN COOKERY

RASPBERRY JAM

one quart raspberries three cups sugar

Bring to a boil and cook over high fire ten minutes longer. Remove from stove and add one teaspoon epsom salt. Place in bowl of ice-cold water and chill in refrigerator. Epsom salt may also be used with peaches and strawberries.

Mrs. B. Stein,
73 Indian Road, Toronto.

MAPLE ICE CREAM

Dissolve sixteen marshmallows in three-quarters cup of hot coffee. Add two squares bitter chocolate. Let cool. Add vanilla and one-half pint of cream well whipped. Cool and freeze.

Mrs. N. Gulein,
4927 Decarie Boulevard, Montreal.

DEATHS

Louis Holstein, 457 Strathcona Avenue, died on July 27th in his eighty-first year, after an illness of five months. He was born in Vilkaviskis, Lithuania, the son of the late Mr. and Mrs. S. Holstein, and he came to Canada in 1878. He was a founder of the Montreal Hebrew Old People's and Sheltering Home; first president of the Talmud Torah School; honorary chairman of the Baron de Hirsch Institute for twenty years; and a board member of many other charitable institutions. In 1908, he was appointed a justice of the peace for Montreal district, a position he held until his death. He was president and founder of L. Holstein and Company Limited, tourist travel agents. His name was widely known to thousands of families for advice on immigrating to Canada. His wife, formerly Hattie Lesser, whom he married here died a year ago. Surviving are a son, Nathan L. Holstein; a daughter, Mrs. Louis Vineberg; a sister, Mrs. Philip Holzberg; five grandchildren, Marcia and Reva Holstein, Mrs. Hyman Star, formerly Muriel Vineberg, and Florence and Mortimer Vineberg; and one great-granddaughter, Harriet Star. The funeral services were held from the home on July 29th, and were conducted by Rabbi Herman Abramowitz. Burial was in Shaar Hashomayim cemetery.

Samuel Kalechman, 5144 Durocher Avenue, son of A. Kalechman and the late Mrs. Kalechman, died on July 24th at the Royal Victoria Hospital, in his thirty-sixth year. He is survived by his wife, formerly Bessie Finegold; two daughters, Josephine, age eleven, and Barbara, age four; his father; two sisters, Mrs. Jack Kolodny, and Mrs. William Silverberg; two brothers, Nathan, and Sydney. The funeral services were held at Paperman's, Rabbi S. Herschorn officiating. Interment was in the Russian Polish Synagogue Hadras Kodash Cemetery, in Cartierville. Shiva at 5144 Durocher.

Card Of Thanks

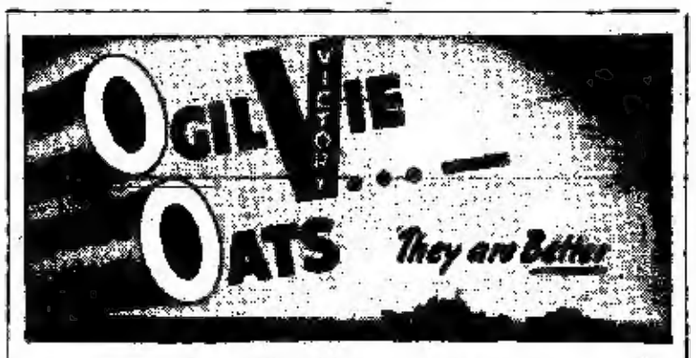
Mrs. Harris A. Caplan and family wish to thank their relatives and many friends for their kind expressions of sympathy over the loss of their beloved husband and father. They are gratefully acknowledged with sincere and heartfelt appreciation.

● MONTREAL MEETINGS ●

● CANADIAN JEWISH CONGRESS, Eastern Division: Donations to the Comforts Fund for Jewish soldiers overseas came to the Women's War Efforts Committee from: Mrs. M. Lefbort, $2; Mrs. P. Coopersmith, $2; Mrs. J. Sher, $17; Mrs. Ida Kastner, Study Group, $15.06; Mrs. S. Tock, Ukrainer Ladies Auxiliary, $7.57; Louis Cohen, Victory Club, $2.61; Mrs. I. Nathanson, of Sydney, N.S., $4.79; Mrs. N. Robbins, Loyalty Group, $2.46; Mrs. B. Schwartz, 14.59; Miss Fay Ginsberg, $3; Mrs. D. Greenberg, North End Hebrew Ladies Social Club, $6.50.

The Tarbuth Organization, which promoted Hebrew education in pre-war Poland, has been permitted to open a theatre for Jewish children. The plays, produced in Hebrew and for the most part on Biblical subjects, are strictly censored by the Nazis. Performances are given three afternoons a week and are packed. Apart from this children's theatre the Warsaw ghetto has five Yiddish theatres for adults.

Confirming rumors that the Nazis are facing a labor shortage, reports reached us through Switzerland that a quarter of a million more Polish Jews are to be taken for forced labor to build fortifications on the Eastern front.



Hershele

By Mendele Mocher Seforim, Translated By Leo Brockes

(Although Yiddish had been a written language for several centuries, Mendele Mocher Seforim (Sholem Yankev Abramovitch) was the first great writer of Yiddish fiction. He lived from 1836 to 1917. A master of satire and a lover of the Jewish common people, he was critic of oppression and a satirist of Jewish institutions. The following little story is taken from Dos Wunshfingerl (The Wishing-Ring).)

The residents of Kaptsansk are exceedingly poor — may you be spared such misfortune; they haven't, you might say, a penny to save their souls. There are no ways or means for them to gain a livelihood in Kaptsansk, except, perhaps, by begging alms from door to door.

If one of them ever ventures to start a petty business, open a little store or shop, the rest of the community will immediately engage upon the same kind of undertaking, with the result that there are as many little shops and stalls in Kaptsansk as there are Jews. Shopkeepers galore, but not a single customer. The same thing happens in every other field of activity.

All of them are bound to interfere, to meddle, to step on each other's corn; wherever two are seen together, the Kaptsansk Jew joins as a third unsolicited party; if there are three, he'll make it a foursome. And thus it went on and continued, until now all the paupers of Kaptsansk are so crowded together and in such a state of congestion, that they appear to be clinging to each other as if in brotherly embrace, dooming themselves to suffocation and extinction en masse, all at once, in one batch.

It was Hershele's good luck to have been born here in Kaptsansk.

Hershele's parents never for a minute stopped to ponder over the question: why should destitute people, such as they were, bring into the world a living being — a calamity to them, and an eternal anguish to itself?

Instead, Hershele's parents, at the time of his birth, concentrated their mental energies and strained their wits on a problem of an entirely different kind: What name should be given to the newcomer? All the available names of the family tree had already been bestowed on the children who rushed to be born before Hershele's arrival. The distribution began with the names of the nearest departed relatives, and proceeded until those of the farthest of kin were reached. And besides, each child's name was a merger or a combination of the names of two relatives: one from the father's ancestry, the other from the mother's family tree.

That was the way it had been prearranged, and consequently each child had two names or a sort of hyphenated patronymic: Chatzkiel-Beunim, Lippe-Todres, Dunde-Kreine, Feivish-Zelig, Zippe-Zode, Sime-Hinde, Karpi-Faivish, Chone-Lemel, Shmerl-Aisick, Kelle-Rickle. This went on for quite a long time, until it suddenly dawned upon the prolific couple that there were no more names left — the roll of the family tree was exhausted.

The parents racked their brains in an attempt to find a way out, but could find no solution.

"Listen, Leizer-Yankel," finally spoke the heroine-in-confinement, after some hemming and hawing, "take my advice and let the child's name be Gdalie-Hersh, in memory of Gdalie-Hersh, may he rest in peace."

"Shut up, you fool," the father snapped back in wrath and scorn, "with due apologies to your Gdalie-Hersh, I do not want to hear his name mentioned. No, a thousand times, no."

Gdalie-Hersh was one of the wife's relatives. He spent his life time in the labor of repairing trousers, mending caps, darning jackets, doctoring up all kinds of garments, and at times even in putting patches on shoes. In brief, he could perform any and all kinds of repair work brought to him. In the mastery of patching up torn clothes, Gdalie-Hersh had no equal in Kaptsansk, and because patched up attire is nowhere so much in vogue and fashionable as in Kaptsansk, Gdalie-Hersh was very popular and in great demand. Anything ripped — take it to Gdalie-Hersh; a shoe torn — may Jewish children be spared this affliction — Gdalie-Hersh will close up the gaping hole and will admonish it with some stinging words to stay put. But should the same old rip reappear on the morrow, as if in spite, and the gaping hole have the audacity to reopen — it learned quickly that Gdalie-Hersh is no laggard: he imposes patch upon patch, and is never shy of patches.

So the populace of Kaptsansk exults in the prowess and success of Gdalie-Hersh. Only one person in the village does not share this sentiment: it is Leizer-Yankel. To him, Gdalie-Hersh was a sore to the eyes and a blot on his reputation. It was not a trivial or jesting matter, that he, Reb Leizer-Yankel, a fine Jew, who can read the Holy Script, is close to the leading circles of the prayer house, should be related to that other one, the botch-job tailor, the lowly artisan — the illiterate ignoramus! Naturally, Leizer-Yankel never recognized Gdalie-Hersh as one of the family, frowned upon him, and never invited him to join in any family affair.

Although Mistress Leizer-Yankel was quite accustomed to her husband's recrimination and abuse of Gdalie-Hersh, she was hurt this time, however, to the depths of her heart, and she burst into tears. The husband looked at her with some symptoms of pity in his eyes, and now spoke to her more softly.

"Don't cry, you silly one, don't, I say. A good Jewish woman should obey her husband. If he says no, no it should be. Now, just compare in your own mind, stupid, who is your husband, and what did Gdalie-Hersh represent?"

"Gdalie-Hersh was an honorable Jew."

"An honorable Jew — a common, ordinary worker? It's ridiculous! Upon my word! He was a disgrace to me when he was alive, yet you want me to call my child by his name, and bring shame and humiliation on my head? Forget it, foolish woman, and stop talking nonsense."

"But what about a name, Leizer-Yankel? Where will you get a name? A fine father you are, it's a pity to say."

"A name? Yes, a name. Well, it will be alright," mumbles father and seems to be lost in contemplation.

"You know," says mother, interrupting his meditations, "I had a dream."

"A dream? What kind of a dream?" inquires father staring with surprise at mother.

"Gdalie-Hersh came to me in a dream the other night. 'Good luck to you, Maike-Toybe,' he said, groaning, 'I cannot rest in peace in my grave, because there is no

(Continued on Page Six)

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Announcement

FAYE BROWN CATERER

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She will not be at Muskoka this summer. Telephone LI. 6164.

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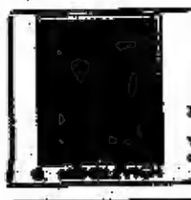

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MARRIAGES

Griesdorf-Isaacs

The marriage of Dorothy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. Isaacs, Major Street, to Murray, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Griesdorf, Grace Street, took place on June 14th, at 300 College Street, Rabbi Samuel Bachs officiating. Sol. Weinberg sang "Because." The bride, given in marriage by her parents, wore a gown of white satin fashioned on torso lines. Her finger-tip veil fell from a scalloped halo of tulle, and she carried a bible covered with white roses and streamers of baby's breath. Mrs. Samuel Koplt, of New York, sister of the bride, was matron of honor, in a gown of green chiffon, and carried a nosegay of roses. Harry Griesdorf, brother of the groom, was best man. At the dinner, the bride's mother received in blue chiffon, and corsage of roses; the groom's mother wore black chiffon, and a corsage of red roses. The couple left on a wedding trip to St. Catharine's, Port Dalhousie, and Niagara Falls, and are living in Toronto. For going away the bride wore a beige tailored suit and matching accessories. Out-of-town guests were: Mr. and Mrs. B. Isaacs and family, Mr. and Mrs. Ben. Isaacs and J. Isaacs, of Detroit; Al. Isaacs and Mr. and Mrs. S. Koplt, of New York; Charles Isaacs, of Prince George, B.C. Mr. and Mrs. I. Blustein, of Cleveland, Ohio; and Mrs. S. Riman, of Buffalo.

APPROACHING MARRIAGES

The approaching marriage of Sylvia, daughter of Mrs. Leah Freed, Kendal Avenue, and the late Louis Freed, to Aircraftsman Ralph L. Crollick, R.C.A.F., son of Rabbi and Mrs. Isaac Furman, of Philadelphia, Pa., is announced, to take place on August 16th, at the home of the bride's mother.

Jews converted to Catholicism living in Polish ghettos receive prayer books from the Vatican. There are at present about 1,500 such converts in the Warsaw ghetto and about 3,000 in ghettos in other parts of Poland.

Social Notes — Toronto

Mrs. Isidore Scheuer, Heath Street West, is spending a few weeks at Crystal Beach.

Miss Etta Birkenthal, Wells Street, has returned from the Laurentian Mountains and Montreal, where she spent two weeks with Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Levetus.

Mrs. Edgar G. Frankel, of Montreal, spent a few days with her cousins, Mr. and Mrs. J. Granatstein, Glen Road.

Mrs. Fred Oberndorffer and son, Bert, Palmerston Gardens, are spending two weeks at Crystal Beach.

Mrs. Carl H. Shalit, of Detroit, Mich., is the guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Salter, Spadina Road.

Mr. and Mrs. Myer Bald, Old Forest Hill Road, are spending their vacation in the Laurentian Mountains.

Corporal Leonard Levy, R.C.A.F., of St. Thomas, spent a few days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Mort L. Levy, Bathurst Street.

Mrs. W. Feinberg, who was visiting Mr. and Mrs. Philip Draimin, of Whitby, has returned to Quincy, Florida.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Cooper and family, Douglas Drive, are at Jackson's Point for the season.

Mrs. J. Rubin, of Montreal, is visiting her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Lester Levy, at Jackson's Point.

Murray A. Brodey, Whitehall Road, spent a few days at Algonquin Park.

Miss Florence Finberg, of New York, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Isidore Fried, Glenview Avenue.

Miss Myrtle Lightstone, Palmerston Boulevard, is spending a week at Crystal Beach.

Mrs. A. M. Wertman and daughter, Ruth, of Montreal, are visiting the former's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Klebanoff, Dewborne Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. William Loebel, Oriole Parkway, are spending a few weeks at Port Sydney, Muskoka.

Mrs. Fred Singer, Wells Hill Avenue, spent a few days in Detroit, Mich., visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Saul Nathanson.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Posluns and family, Lytton Boulevard, are spending the season at Roche's Point.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Lubarsun and children, Bathurst Street, are at Roche's Point for the season.

Mrs. Lester Marcus, Edgar Avenue, spent a few days at Algonquin Park.

Mrs. I. S. Helman and son, Barry, Bathurst Street, are visiting the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. Levi, Vancouver, B.C.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Posluns and family, Forest Hill Road, are at Roche's Point for the season.

Miss Shirley Marks, Brunswick Avenue, is on vacation in Crystal Beach for a month.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Miller have moved to their new home at 65 Atlas Avenue.

Mrs. J. Strauss and sons, Harry, Gordon and Louis, of Kitchener, are spending several weeks at Belle Ewart.

Mrs. William Turner, of New York, is visiting her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. M. Kurtz, 87 Burnside Drive.

Gordon Resnick, Lyndhurst Avenue, is spending his holidays at Monteith Inn, Lake Rosseau.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Posluns and family, Old Forest Hill Road, are at Roche's Point for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. John M. Feuster, Vaughan Road, are visiting in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Nashman and family, Castleview Avenue, are spending the summer at Crystal Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Martin, Turner Road, are on vacation in the Laurentian Mountains.

Mr. and Mrs. Leo M. Frankel, Strathallan Boulevard, are spending a few days at Burley Falls, fishing.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Dubrofsky, of Montreal, are spending their vacation with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. Cooper, at Jackson's Point.

Misses Claire and Anne Lester, Markham Street, have returned from Crystal Beach and Buffalo where they spent a week.

Mrs. W. Miller and family, Borden Street, are at Jackson's Point for the summer.

Miss Charlotte Batcher, Delaware Avenue, is at Crystal Beach.

J. Milrod, Montrose Avenue, is at Belle Ewart for several weeks.

Miss Sayde Swartz, Clarmont Street, spent a week at Port Stanley.

Cantor and Mrs. J. Lev and family, Beatrice Street, are at Roche's Point for the season.

Miss Betty Woolf, Eglinton Avenue West, is spending a few weeks at Pickering.

Mrs. Philip M. Stone, of Buffalo, N.Y., spent a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. Walton, Page Street.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Orgell and daughter, Lila, of Montreal, have returned home after visiting Mrs. S. Frohman, Clinton Street, for ten days.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Freeman and family, Bloor Street West, are at Big Cedar Point for the summer.

Mrs. R. Drevnig and son, Victor, Old Orchard Grove, are at Jackson's Point for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. I. Garfinkel and family, Silverwood Avenue, are at Belle Ewart for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Lebo, of Detroit, Mich., formerly of Toronto, spent a few days in town.

Mrs. H. Bruner, Ossington Avenue, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. A. Schwartz, of Ottawa, for a week.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Penny and family, Shaw Street, are at Jackson's Point for the summer season.

Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Pacter and family, formerly of 57 Brunswick Avenue, are taking up residence at 499 Palmerston Boulevard.

Ben. Libman, R.C.A.F., of Newfoundland, flew here to visit his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Libman, 23 Glasgow Street.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Mintz and family, Major Street, are spending several weeks at Midland.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Banks and family, Shaw Street, are at Crystal Beach for the summer.

Mrs. S. Ringel, of New York, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. Weinstein, 72 Barton Avenue.

Mrs. M. Selgel, Palmerston Boulevard, spent a week at Crystal Beach.

Mrs. S. M. Gellman and children, Eleanor and Stewart, of Buffalo, N.Y., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. A. Grehen, Ossington Avenue.

Mrs. Frank Fogler, Bordon Street, spent two weeks at Midland.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Mandel and family, Rusholme Road, are spending the season at Jackson's Point.

Mrs. Samuel Brodwin and daughter, Frances, of Montreal, spent a month with the former's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. L. Mendelson, Atlas Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Margel and family, Rusholme Road, are at Belle Ewart for the summer.

Mrs. Harold Botnick, of Montreal, is visiting her parents-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Botnick, 217 Winona Drive.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Zadnoff and son, Frank, 423 Palmerston Boulevard, are spending their vacation at Tent City.

Miss Adele Shniffer, Wellesley Street, spent two weeks at Port Dalhousie.

Mrs. J. Finkelstein and daughter, Ray, Queen Street West, are Crystal Beach for a few weeks.

Miss Mary Samet, Henry Street, has returned from Port Stanley, where she spent a week.

Samuel Meyers, Grace Street, is spending ten days at Lake Couchiching.

Miss Esther Zubata, Shaw Street, is on vacation at Crystal Beach.

Miss Hannah Grossman, Grange Avenue, spent a week at Port Stanley.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Greenberg, Queen Street, spent their vacation at Crystal Beach.

Mrs. P. Stein, Euclid Avenue, spent two weeks at Port Dalhousie.

A.C. 1 and Mrs. Russell Farber, Baldwin Street, are spending two weeks at Crystal Beach.

Miss Ruth Pelchovitz, Phoebe Street, spent two weeks at Port Stanley.

Corporal and Mrs. I. K. Finkelstein, Queen Street, have returned from Crystal Beach.

Miss Anna Dean, Manning Avenue, spent two weeks at Port Dalhousie.

Ben. Gershon, Montrose Avenue, is spending a week at Monteith Inn, Lake Rosseau.

Miss Frances Miller, 103 Borden Street, has returned from Crystal Beach and Buffalo, where she spent a week.

Miss Sylvia Stein, Euclid Avenue, has returned from Port Dalhousie, where she spent two weeks.

Miss Rose Hoffman, Crawford Street, is spending a week at Crystal Beach.

Joseph Cooper, Montrose Avenue, is spending a few weeks at Belle Ewart.

Mrs. Reuben Segal and daughter, Sandra, Lippincott Street, were at Port Dalhousie for two weeks.

L.A.C. Allan Silver, who is stationed at Gander, Newfoundland, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Silver, 671 College Street, for two weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Sherman and son, Seymour Bernard, Queen Street West, have returned from their vacation at Crystal Beach.

Misses Shirley and Lillian Lieberman, of Rochester, N.Y., are visiting Mrs. B. Brown, Brunswick Avenue, for two weeks.

Corporal Leonard Levy, R.C.A.F., of St. Thomas, is spending a week at Smith's Bay House, Port Carling.

Miss Betty Rashal, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Rashal, 678 Oriole Parkway, Toronto, whose engagement to Richard Allen Weiss, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Weiss, of Cleveland, Ohio, has been announced. Mr. Weiss is a graduate of Miami University, Oxford, Ohio.

—Sylvia Schwartz

Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Selgal, Crawford Street, entertained at dinner in honor of Mrs. P. Nass and Mrs. S. Ringel, of New York.

Mrs. Isidore Fried, Glenview Avenue, entertained at an evening for her sister, Miss Florence Finberg, of New York.

Mrs. A. Applebaum, 102 Beatrice Street, gave a dinner at Lakeside House, Jackson's Point, on her husband's birthday, at which the engagements of their sons, Irving, to Carolyn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. Rice, Queen Street West, and Sydney, to Ruth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Starr, 152 Lippincott Street, were announced. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. A. Applebaum, Mr. and Mrs. I. Silverstein, Mr. and Mrs. S. Starr, Mr. and Mrs. J. Starr, M. Starr, Mr. and Mrs. N. Rice, Mr. and Mrs. A. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. S. Collins, Jack Collins, B. Gussack, Mr. and Mrs. M. Schwartz, Mr. and Mrs. P. Olanow, Mr. and Mrs. P. Brandt, Mr. and Mrs. B. Ber, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Featherstone.

At Monteith Inn, Lake Rosseau, Muskoka, were: Mr. and Mrs. H. Ungerman, Mr. and Mrs. S. Ulster, Mr. and Mrs. A. Selley, Mr. and Mrs. M. Selby, Mr. and Mrs. C. Rotstein, Mr. and Mrs. M. Lurie, Mr. and Mrs. S. Kronis, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lipson, Mr. and Mrs. L. Tevens, Mr. and Mrs. M. Stein, Mr. and Mrs. H. Mintz, Mr. and Mrs. M. Cohen, Mr. and Mrs. C. Nobis, Mr. and Mrs. L. Sant, Mr. and Mrs. H. Gossin, Mr. and Mrs. H. Weinberg, Mr. and Mrs. M. Wolfson, Mr. and Mrs. L. Schechter, Mr. and Mrs. J. Abrams, Mr. and Mrs. E. Pullan, Mr. and Mrs. P. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. J. Tenenbaum, Mr. and Mrs. M. Davis, M. Kohen, M. Zacks, L. Grossman, H. Isenman, L. Frankel, A. Frankel, B. Israelson, Samuel Cheslov, D. Mamid, I. Chestin, B. Brudner, Albert Wise, Louis Soupcoff, Arthur Cohen, S. Vigod, Samuel Silver, Samuel Kuretzky, H. Ehrenworth, S. Stolberg, J. Tenenbaum, B. Rubinoff, N. Zucker, M. Chapman, M. Goldstein, H. Jacobs, H. Witkin, B. Morris, H. Schwartz, M. Shapero, L. Enchin, H. Haber, I. Feldberg, H. Appleby, H. Levy, L. Eisenstat, Jack Cooper, Jules Kates, Harry Ariens, Bernard Goldman, P. Goldman, M. A. Cliff, J. Saiderman, Gordon Resnick, H. Brennan, Samuel Cohen, M. Berkman, F. Sidney, David Peters, Bernard Jessel, D. Back, Max Mandel, Fred Shapero, Hy. Goldberg, Jack Young, L. Zucker, Max Weinstein, Mrs. R. Hurwich, Mrs. L. Delman, Mrs. A. Rotstein, Misses Gerta Penturn, Priscilla Goldberg, Pearl Horowitz, Bella Rotman, Annette Benson, Tubie Wise, Roslyn Benson, Edith Brudner, Reva Gold, Bertha Hochmitz, Zelda Lewis, Beulah Green, Charlotte Turofsky, Lillian Farber, Beatrice Caplan, Eve Shiffman, Betty Magder, Lillian Magder, Sarah Dental, Betty Druta, Mildred Conovitz, Hilda Cohen, Thelma Zarnett, Sarah Salem, Hannah Salem, Sylvia Chatfield, Ida Cappe, Shirley Cary, Molly Peters, Doris Goldstein, Eleanor Pinner, Claire Bregman, Miriam Marson, Anne Greenspon, Anne Lurie, and Reta Merker, all of Toronto; Mrs. R. Diamond and family, and Al. Sherman, of Detroit, Mich.; Joseph Mann and Misses Edith Gross, Toby Dobrinsky, Ginger Leitman, and Edith Goodman, of Montreal; Al Goldar, of New Toronto; Louis Ziff, of Fort Erie; David Kay, of Cornwall; Mr. and Mrs. Moe Lach and Edward Sugarman, of Cleveland, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. I. Silverman, of Sudbury; Mr. and Mrs. A. Zachetm, of Buffalo, N.Y.; and Mr. and Mrs. A. Bach, and Mr. and Mrs. I. Hoffman, of Washington, D.C.

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City phones: — LA. 1360; MI. 7564 or Write — Max Smith, Port Carling, Ont.

ENGAGEMENTS

Mr. and Mrs. J. Shniffer, Brunswick Avenue, announce the engagement of their daughter, Gertrude, to Ben Chorin Littner, of Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, son of Mr. and Mrs. Mayer Littner, of Toronto, the marriage to take place the latter part of August.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Weiner, of North Gower, Ontario, announce the engagement of their daughter, Sarah, to Moe Lecovin, son of Mr. and Mrs. B. Lecovin, of Toronto, the marriage to take place this fall.

BIRTHS

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Max Mandell, 205 Robert Street, on July 21st, at Mount Sinai Hospital, a daughter.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. M. Shack, Cecil Street, on July 22nd, at Mount Sinai Hospital, a son.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Ben. Ulster, 328 Richview Avenue, on July 23rd, at Toronto Central Hospital, a son Joel David, brother of Richard.

Card Of Thanks

Mrs. Lester Marcus wishes to thank her many friends and relatives for their many kindnesses and expressions of sympathy during her recent bereavement in the loss of her beloved husband.

Toronto Meetings

● LINITZER LADIES AUXILIARY closing luncheon and bridge, at Chudleigh House, heard as speakers: M. Resnick, chairman of the Linitzer Sick Benefit Society; Mesdames S. Cappe, M. Forman, J. Sniderman, L. Marmer.

● A weiner roast is being held in aid of the Farband Folk School, at the cottage of Mr. and Mrs. M. Kachuck, at Tent City, on Sunday, August 2nd. All invited.

Government Consumer Information Service

Men and women in the Canadian Services overseas welcome parcels from home, not because their rations aren't adequate, but like other mail, for their morale value. "Keep them small, but keep them coming," is the theme of many letters arriving from the United Kingdom.

What to send? Home-made sweets are fine, but you'll have to take the necessary sugar from your ration. (Canadian troops overseas are allowed a sugar ration of 14 oz. a week). Hard cookies, short breads, hermits and fruit breads and cakes are favorites.

If you send home-made candy, pour it directly into a cardboard or tin container lined with waxed paper. Don't cut in places. It travels better whole.

Send notepaper, pencils, packs of cards, tooth paste, razor blades, cigarettes, tobacco, handkerchiefs, socks, chocolate bars, toffee, fudge, butterscotch, lifesavers and chewing gum. The last two items make good chink fillers between packages, as do handkerchief bags.

Wrap foods carefully. In packing cookies, line the box with waxed paper and put a thin cardboard between each layer. Place less perishable kinds at the bottom. Use sturdy lightweight container and stout wrapping paper and wrap or tie all parcels securely. Remember the 11-lb. maximum. A lot of goodness and variety can be packed into a 6-lb. parcel.

A recent ruling of the Local Government provides for the deportation to Poland of all Jewish laborers, artisans and tradesmen of Polish citizenship found working without a special license.

ICE CREAM DESSERTS
Always popular. Always available. Simply follow directions. No stirring while freezing. Moist crystals. Made in automatic refrigerator or hand freezer with
JUNKET
FREEZING MIX

Hershele

(Continued from Page Five)

one in the world who bears by name. Have pity on me, dear Malke-Toybe,' he said pleadingly and pointed to the [illegible] pillow."

"Nu, nu, go on," urges Leiser-Yankel.

"Don't 'nu' me," protests the wife. "May I yet have so much joy as it is true that I have seen him. Last night he came again. He kept on staring at me and pointing his finger at the child. Pointing at the baby and staring at me. First he did so as if he were asking, praying, then all of a sudden, with eyes protruding from their sockets and arms menacingly outstretched, he rushed at me as if he intended to strangle me, and blurted out: 'If not—'"

"If not—then what?" asks the frightened father.

"What an absurd question to ask, Leiser-Yankel! Woe is me, he thinks one can fool around with the dead! Oh, my misery!"

"Nu, nu, stop it! What is it you want me to do, you fool?"

"Woe is me, Leiser-Yankel, have God in your heart, don't be stubborn, don't aggravate my agony!"

"Sha, sha, calm yourself, it's enough. Alright!"

It was then decided that the child shall be named Hershl, a compromise by both sides on the last half of the name Gdalle-Hersh.

The mother, always having been a frugal housewife, loved to save for a rainy day. She figured it out: Well, let there remain in the household a spare name of Gdalle—it may come [illegible] very handy at some future [illegible]

This item [illegible] The Jewish Survey.

CLASSIFIED

For rent — Nicely furnished front room in modern home, shower. Apply [illegible] Glenholme Avenue or telephone La. 3811 after 6:30 p.m.

Young soldier's wife would like to share apartment and expenses with young woman in same position. LI. 3503 after seven.

For rent— Well furnished, comfortable room in private home. Small family of adults. Ideal location. 700 Spadina Avenue, block south of Bloor. Mrs. Harris, Mi. 2132

Jews In Australia Have Given Their Strength And Their Lives To Their Country

By Hirsch Muss

The nationwide celebrations held in January 1938 to commemorate the settling of Australia 150 years ago were rightly described "Australia's March to Nationhood." They marked an epic of great national achievement, a fitting close to a glorious chapter of pioneering, striving and success in the face of almost insurmountable difficulties.

So closely interwoven with the history of Australia are the lives of its Jewish settlers that it is difficult to speak of them in a separate sense. Australia was never a "melting pot." It never experienced mass migrations from Eastern and Central Europe as America. Its population is 97% British, and Jews who have settled there come largely from England or other British possessions. Not till the fifties and sixties of the nineteenth century do we begin to find references to Jews from Polish, German and other continental countries.

It is difficult to ascertain with any degree of accuracy when the first Jews settled in Australia. In New South Wales, the mother state in Australia, the earliest references appear in 1817. According to the historian, Percy J. Marks, "there were 95 Jews in New South Wales in 1828, 345 in 1833, while in 1838 there were 477 of whom 340 lived in Sydney." Similar references to Jews are found in the early annals of other states like Victoria and South Australia.

Jewish pioneers made notable contributions to the colonization and early settlement of the State of South Australia. Jacob Montefiore, a nephew of Sir Moses Montefiore, the famous Jewish philanthropist, was one of the twelve commissioners appointed by William IV in 1834 for the settling of this state. A brother of Jacob [illegible] Joseph Barrow Montefiore, who was one of the earliest settlers, was prominently connected with its commercial and social development. Similarly in the State of Victoria, Jewish pioneers were present as early as 1839, five years after its founding. Today, Victoria has the second largest Jewish population in Australia, with the greatest concentration in the city of Melbourne. In Tasmania, Jews were present as early as 1830. In Queensland, which was not formed until 1859, and in Western Australia, organized Jewish communities existed from the very beginning.

The Jewish people have never formed more than .50% of the total population. In New South Wales, the largest state and the one with the greatest number of Jews, their proportion to the rest of the population was .48% in 1871, .44% in 1881, and .49% in 1891. In Victoria for the same three decades, Jews formed .50% .51%, and .50%, respectively, of the population. The average figure for the same three decades in South Australia was only .24%.

The total Jewish population in absolute figures since 1901 in decade-group intervals according to the census returns is as follows:

Year	Total	Jews	Per Cent
1901 . . .	3,773,801	15,239	0.40
1911 . . .	4,445,005	17,287	0.39
1921 . . .	5,435,734	21,515	0.40
1933 . . .	6,629,839	23,551	0.36

The distribution of the Jewish population in the six Australian States and the Capital Territory of Canberra, according to census of 1933, was as follows:

New South Wales . . .	10,305
Victoria	9,500
Queensland	1,041
Western Australia	2,105
South Australia	528
Tasmania	70
Canberra	2
	23,551

The very low absolute increase of only 9% since 1911, as compared with the general increase of 22%, has occasioned much concern. When one takes into consideration the fact that during the period of 1921-33 there was a large post-war Jewish migration into Australia, which, in the absence of official figures, is estimated at from 5,000 to 6,000, this low rate may even be considered alarming. If the Jewish population does not continue to grow, either by a greater natural increase (on which no great hope can be placed judging by the age group distribution in the statistical tables) or by greater immigration, then the future existence of Australian Jewry is definitely threatened.

As in other countries, the life of the Jewish communities in Australia centers about the synagogue. In New South Wales, the first synagogue services were held in 1827 in the house of a certain Joseph Cohen. A Jewish congregation was officially formed in 1833. Joseph B. Montefiore and B. Elias were among the founders and early officials of the congregation. The first marriage to be celebrated according to the Jewish rite took place in 1832. It was not till 1835, however, that Rabbi M. E. Rose arrived from London to become the first minister of the Sydney Hebrew congregation. Eleven years later the congregation obtained a grant of £1000 from the Governor, Sir Charles Fitzroy, to defray the expenses incurred in building the synagogue on York Street, Sydney. In 1878, the opening of the Great Synagogue on Elizabeth Street marked a turning point in the history of the Jews of New South Wales by uniting in one congregation the various factions in the community. The office of Minister of the Great Synagogue is at present occupied by Rabbi L. A. Falk.

Community affairs are governed by the Board of Management under the chairmanship of Sir Samuel Cohen, son of the late G. J. Cohen, one of the most colorful personalities of New South Wales. Various philanthropic, social and educational institutions serve the Jewish community. The Hebrew Board of Education directs a number of afternoon and Sabbath classes, while the Moses Montefiore Home ministers to the needs of poor congregants.

Among the important Jewish bodies in New South Wales is the Zionist Organization, founded at the beginning of the century under Percy J. Marks. Some years ago it formed a federation of all Zionist groups. Several leading Zionists have visited Australia and considerable sums of money have been collected for the upbuilding of Palestine. Another important organization is the National Council of Jewish Women, formed in 1923 by Dr. Fanny Reading, one of the outstanding personalities in Australian Jewry.

The most recent but a highly important organization is the Australian Jewish Welfare Society, formed in 1936 in response to the tragic plight of German Jewry. It works in close conjunction with the Council for German Jewry in London, and embraces in its activities all Jewish refugees. The society also supports the Chelsea Training Farm outside Sydney, where young immigrants undergo training prior to their settling on the land. It is officially recognized by the Migration Authorities of the Australian Government and cooperates with the government in settling Jewish migrants. A considerable number of the 5,000 immigrants, who will be admitted yearly under the quota for the next three years, will pass through the offices of the Jewish Welfare Society.

About 2,500 immigrants have been helped by the society since its inception. An employment bureau and various advisory committees for land settlement, trade and commerce assist in their placement. The Welfare Society also recommends suitable migrants to the authorities by forwarding their applications for admission to Australia. The government, in turn, grants such admission in accordance with the absorptive capacity of the country. Migrants admitted in this manner are the responsibility of the society, which guarantees that they will not become public charges.

In Melbourne, the capital of Victoria, the nucleus of a Jewish congregation was formed in 1841, but the synagogue was not built till 1863 on land granted by the state government. The gold rush in Victoria during the fifties and sixties of the last century attracted a number of Jews from Eastern Europe, notably from Poland and Russia. Carlton, a suburb of Melbourne, forms the Australian Jewish Whitechapel, where the preservation of the old Jewish mode of living is more noticeable than anywhere else.

Melbourne also has the only Yiddish weekly paper the Australian Yiddisher Naies (Australian Jewish News). The Australian Jewish Herald, edited by N. Rosenthal, is considered the organ of Australian Jewry. In 1937 the Australian Jewish Almanac, edited by Melech Ravitch, the well-know Jewish poet, was published in Melbourne. It was the first book in the Yiddish language to be published on the continent. The book was sponsored by the Jewish National Library, "Kadima," which has conducted cultural and educational activity among foreign-born Jews for almost twenty years. In Victoria, too, may be found the only colony of Jewish farmers, called Shepparton. This colony, which has been in existence for over twenty years, serves as a training center for prospective Jewish settlers on the land.

Jews settled in South Australia as early as 1836, and five years later formed the first congregation in that state. The Jewish population, however, has reached a figure of only 500 souls or barely .2% of the total population. Brisbane, the capital of Queensland, had a Jewish community as early as 1865, a few years after the formation of that state. According to the latest census they now number 1,000, most of whom are engaged in trade or commerce. Jewish settlers are also found in the sugar industry centers in the northern parts of the state.

Western Australia, with Perth as its capital, has the youngest of the Jewish communities, formed in 1897. It now numbers about one thousand. Perth, being the first port of call for European boats, has absorbed a number of Jewish settlers in the past few years. It was in Western Australia also that the Australian Jewish Welfare Society planned a large-scale Jewish land settlement. This plan, however, was recently rejected by the government. Other schemes have been proposed for refugee settlements in Kimberley and in the Northern Territory, but unsuitable climatic conditions make such plans impractical. Jewish communities no longer exist in Hobart, Tasmania, where one of the first Jewish settlements in Australia once existed, and in Bendigo and Geelong. Deserted Jewish synagogues and dilapidated tombstones with Hebrew lettering are the only traces of once flourishing Jewish communities.

Jewish settlers played a prominent part in the economic and industrial life of Australia. The fact is often overlooked that during the early pioneering days they were closely connected with the opening of large pastoral and agricultural areas of this vast continent. In South Australia, Philip Levy and N. E. Phillipson, two early settlers, made notable contributions. The township of Montefiore in New South Wales, on the Bell and Macquarie Rivers near Wellington, was so named in honor of the Montefiore family who greatly aided the development of such primary industries as wool and sheep-raising. The Montefiores, notably the brothers Joseph Barrow and Jacob, did much to stimulate economic and industrial activity in practically all the states of the Commonwealth. The mining industry in South Australia is also greatly indebted to them. They were pioneers in organizing interstate and intercolonial trade. Joseph Montefiore was also among the founders of the State Savings Bank and the Chamber of Commerce in South Australia.

The Cohen family of New South Wales was perhaps one of the foremost in the history of the continent. They originally settled in the provincial town of Maitland and later transferred their activities to Sydney, where they became the leading businessmen of the city. George Judad Cohen, the outstanding member of the family, who was born in Australia and died recently at the ripe old age of ninety-four, was the founder of the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, Ltd., and was actively interested in a number of business enterprises and public utilities. His son, Sir Samuel, is well-known in the economic and social life of Sydney.

Among other prominent business are S. Hoffung, L. W. Levy, J. G. Raphael and Moses Moss. Jews rendered similar services to the economic life of Victoria where the rapid development of the clothing trade and, in more recent years, the textile industry was largely due to Jewish enterprise. Emanuel Solomon, a South Australian pioneer and one of the earliest businessmen in the city of Adelaide, formed a commercial union of the various states long before political federation took place. Similar distinguished personalities could be enumerated in the commercial and industrial life of Western Australia and Queensland.

The prominent part played by the Jewish people in developing the continent of Australia has earned for them the reputation of hardworking, thrifty and loyal citizens, and in the recent sesquicentennial celebrations ample tribute was paid them by the heads of the Australian Government. The average Australian, who is a fair-minded and understanding person, was, therefore, shocked and bewildered by the violent anti-Jewish excesses in fascist countries. His attitude was perhaps best reflected in the government's liberal policy of admitting 15,000 refugees during the three years, 1938-1941.

While there are some opinions less favorable to refugees, the bulk of the Australian people are fully aware of the fact that the Jewish settler is as likely to prove of benefit to the country by introducing new industries as the Huguenots of the past were for the textile trade in England. The resolution adopted March 24, 1939, by the Council of Trade Unions to admit refugee workers to membership in the trade unions proves amply how ready the Australian working men and women are to assist refugees. Although, for the first time in Australian history, immigrants are being asked to state their religion if they are Jewish, this law, according to Senator Foll, Minister for the Interior, "has no religious significance and is being included merely to facilitate the smooth working of the Jewish welfare organization created in Australia to assist Jewish refugees."

Rarely can a small community look with more pride to its social, political and cultural record in the life of a nation than Australian Jews. In civic, state and federal life, Jews have occupied many prominent offices. A Jewish Lord Mayor, J. F. Josephson, served in Sydney as far back as 1846. The Honorable Edward Cohen was Mayor of Melbourne in 1862. A similar office in Adelaide was held by John Lazar in 1855. A leading figure in the political world of New South Wales was Sir Saul Samuel who was first elected to Parliament in 1854, and served as Colonial Treasurer in four ministries and Postmaster-General in three others. Samuel afterwards became Agent-General in London. For a short period in 1899 the Honorable V. L. Solomon was the Premier of Adelaide. Many Jews have been elected to the various State Assemblies and Councils.

The highest position to which any Australian can aspire, the office of Governor-General, was held by Sir Isaac A. Isaacs, who was born of humble parents in Melbourne. After a brilliant career in the Law School at the University of Adelaide, he entered the Bar of Victoria, where he had a most distinguished record. He was elected to the Legislative Assembly, later became Attorney-General and, for a time, was Acting-Premier. He was one of the delegates chosen to frame the constitution of the Australian Commonwealth and also was appointed a Justice of the High Court. Sir Isaac later became Chief Justice, a position which he resigned in 1930 to become Governor-General of Australia, the first native-born Australian to occupy the vice-regal position.

The name of Sir John Monash is well-known outside the boundaries of his native land. Sir John was born of German Jewish parentage in Victoria and was closely related to the famous Jewish historian Dr. Heinrich Graetz. An engineer by profession, this "civilian soldier" became one of the greatest generals in the World War. He was appointed to the command of the Australian Army Corps and was regarded by Premier Lloyd George as the most suitable generalissimo for the Allied forces. Upon his return to Australia after the war, Sir John began the development of hydro-electric power in Victoria. He was also Vice-Chancellor of the University of Melbourne where he had once been a student. Sir John's death in 1931 at the age of sixty-six was an irreparable loss to Australia.

Jews have also been active in the cultural life of the continent. The first theatre in Sydney was opened by Barnett Levey as far back as 1835. Messrs. Solomon and Lazar, previously referred to, were actively engaged in the forties and fifties of last century in promoting the drama in South Australia and New South Wales. John Lazar, a Lord Mayor of Adelaide, was originally an actor. Isaac Nathan, who set Lord Byron's poems to music, although born in England, lived in Sydney for many years and was famous as a musician and composer. He was the first Australian to study the music of the aborigines. Linda Phillips and D. Glass are two other outstanding figures in contemporary Australian music. Australian Jewish painters have achieved fame abroad as well as in their native land and their works have been shown in London and Paris. The best-known are E. P. Fox, A. Altson, P. White, and G. Wolinsky. E. Montefiore Levi, a patron of all the arts, was a director of the Sydney Art Gallery while Van Raalte filled a similar position in South Australia.

Jews have also participated in the academic life of Australia both as patrons and scholars. David Klippel bequeathed a large endowment to the University of Sydney. Mr. B. Da-Costa left considerable property to St. Peters College in Adelaide. This valuable property is still an important source of income to the college. Mr. S. Myers of Melbourne endowed a Chair for Commerce at the University of Melbourne, known as the Myers Professorship. Prominent in academic affairs is Miss G. Marks, acting professor of French at the University of Sydney. B. Sugarman, editor-in-chief of the Australian Law Digest, is a lecturer in law at the same university. Dr. Leon Jona, a well-known medical practitioner, is attached to the Medical School of this university. Is a prominent writer on the economic and social problems of Australia. Isaac H. Boas, formerly of the University of Perth, has for the past twelve years been chief of the Division of Forest Products of the Australian Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. Sir John Monash was the Vice-Chancellor of the Melbourne University, while Sir Daniel Levy, a former speaker of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, was for many years on the senate of Sydney University.

Australian Jews have furnished a number of great men in scholarship and literature. Joseph Jacobs, one of the editors of the Jewish Encyclopedia, was a native of Sydney although he resided for many years in England and the United States. Samuel Alexander, the outstanding philosopher who died in England in 1938, was born in Sydney and educated in Victoria. Upon completing his course of studies at Melbourne University he went to Oxford and was subsequently appointed to the Chair of Philosophy at the University of Manchester. Alexander's monumental work, "Space, Time and Deity," is justly considered one of the greatest contributions to contemporary philosophy.

The outbreak of war with Germany has rallied Jews to the support of their native land in the same spirit of patriotism as they showed during the last war. In his message on the eve of Rosh Hashonah, Prime Minister Menzies gratefully acknowledged "The loyalty and support of Australian Jewry." A number of Jews are already serving with the Australian forces. The government has not changed its former hospitable attitude toward the refugees and has ordered that none be interned as enemy aliens unless convicted of being engaged in subversive activities. The Jews of Australia, like other settlers, have given their strength and their lives to the development of their country. They have served and will continue to serve it to the best of their ability.

This article is from the Contemporary Jewish Record.

New U. S. Immigration Restrictions Affect Some Canadians

Jewish Immigrant Aid Society of Canada informs natives of Rumania and Hungary in Canada regarding the possibilities of their entering the United States as follows: No presidential proclamation or executive order has been issued on this subject nor has the Department of State in Washington announced what policy it will pursue. Until it does, applications for visas by natives of Rumania, Hungary and Bulgaria will not be entertained by American Consulates in Canada and will be held in abeyance if sent to Washington. Naturalized Canadians born in any of the above named countries, possessing valid passports and unexpired American border-crossing cards, are still being admitted to the United States as heretofore. Canadian citizens born in any of the mentioned countries who have no crossing cards or whose crossing cards expired, cannot for the time being, obtain a consular visa, no matter how long they may have resided in Canada or how many years ago they became naturalized. The new restrictions apply whether they wish to go to the United States for permanent residence or merely for a temporary visit. Natives of Bessarabia or Bucovina are regarded as Rumanians for the purposes of American Immigration Regulations. Pending official and definite clarification of the issue, the Jewish public should not rush B & C applications to Washington. Such action may result in long delays if Washington should decide to give the American Consuls a certain amount of discretionary power in deciding on the spot to whom a visa may be granted.

DUTCH JEWS DEPORTED EASTWARD DAILY BY HUNDREDS

(Continued from Page One)

restrictions against French and foreign Jews. Germans in army uniforms stripped the Elite Guard posters from the walls the same night. The next morning the Elite Guard replaced the posters and stationed armed men to guard them.

Reports reaching London told of scenes of terror and despair as the families were carted off to concentration centers. A Jewish woman with her three children in her arms was said to have jumped from a fifth-floor apartment. All were killed. Of those fleeing across the boundary into unoccupied France, many were taken into custody by the French authorities because of improper credentials. They face execution or deportation to the occupied zone.

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F. F. Cohen, *Editor.* Rabbi H. J. Stern, *Contributing Editor.*
George W. Cohen, *Manager.*

I wholly disapprove of what you say and will defend to the death your right to say it. — Voltaire to Helvetius.

JULY 31st, 1942 VOL. XXIV, No. 43

Readjusting Communal Life To A Changed World

The London Jewish Chronicle says:

Reorganisation will, of course, be one of the essentials in any attempt to readjust the communal life to the changed world in which we shall presently find ourselves. A tidying up of the communal structure is long overdue. Some organisations may have to be scrapped and others merged or, as in the case of the United Synagogue, enlarged in scope. New ones, such as a fact-finding organisation, may have to be created. The impoverishment or estrangement from Jewry of old families, princes of philanthropy in their days, will have to be made good from among the new-rich, many of whom have not yet acquired the habit of regular and unselfish giving that characterised and ennobled those whom they must replace.

For the great work of reorganisation and readaptation we shall need men of capacity and character, if all our efforts are not to peter out in failure, partial or complete. Will such men be available, and ready? The question cannot be answered from present knowledge.

We are often acutely conscious of the great Jewish abilities that are consecrated to any cause but that of Jewry. But we do not know what abilities may lurk, undetected and idle, in the ranks of our great unknown—the young students and scholars who have trooped and are trooping down in increasing numbers from the Universities, for instance. We shall have to seek out and encourage all this hiddent talent, wherever it may today be reposing, if we are to secure the manpower for the communal service of which we shall be grievously in need.

This, in its turn, will mean getting rid of certain marked "weaknesses" to which we can no longer afford to be indifferent. One of these is the cliquism that largely dominates our affairs and is disposed to hold all newcomers at arm's length. Another is the unjustified extent to which length of honorary service in the highest communal offices is sometimes carried, with the result that the enthusiasm of others may be starved or extinguished. The merely pushful hoved-hunter will himself have to be hunted from his preserves and a tradition established that will guard communal office from the penetrating and depressing activities of obtuse self-esteem.

The power of the purse will have to cease to be the passport to communal honours. Faction, quarrelsomeness, and incapacity for team work will have to give way to a spirit of comradeship and of self-forgetting reverence for the work in hand.

Let us not delude ourselves: all this will be far from easy. First of all it will demand a revolutionary change in the attitude of the Jewish masses, a shedding of their habitual indifference to Jewish affairs except when the shadow of anti-Semitism crosses their paths. It will demand something like a revolution in the communal mentality, a break with ingrained habits established by years of practice and by the general apathy.

But revolutions economic, mental, moral, are looming large today on the national and international horizons. The old world is to be reshaped and transformed, if disillusioned but determined and imaginative men have their way. Our Community will not be able to escape this upheaval even if it should so desire. May it not be that in this flaming of the spirit the communal spirit too will be kindled, and will light the way to a purer and nobler life?

In Favor Of Telling Them

The Editor,
The Canadian Jewish Review,

Referring to your comment on Mr. Caiserman's announcement with reference to the behaviour of Jewish vacationists. Surely, the Canadian Jewish Review does not for one moment think that every Jew reads the Review and they certainly can't be serious when they say that every subscriber is "well-modulated, urbane, mannerly and circumspect in every particular".

I must say I am glad to see that someone had courage enough to write as Mr. Caiserman has done. It is high time something be done to curb some of our vociferous and over-exuberant vacationists.

In spite of your "lashing" to Mr. Caiserman I note that the third paragraph in the article referred to contains a few suggestions to readers to the effect that "bathing suits are for swimming and bathing only, and strictly not for lolling etc. etc." I do so wish that some of your readers will "take the hint". I'm afraid, however, that "hints" are not enough for some of our people.

True, some will say, "this is a free country and we can do as we please", but it can only remain a free country, with all privileges accorded us if some of our people will remember that we, as Jews, must live in a dignified manner and respect our neighbors as well as ourselves.

Who says that the other Jewish journals cannot find people who "shout in public and congregate on sidewalks in large numbers"? I think it is up to those who do know how to behave to tell those who do not know, and surely a little suggestion here and there in your valuable paper, as well as in other Jewish journals, may make some of the "smart alecs" sit up and take notice.

I am "very Jewish" and I love being one of the "Great Race", but I'm afraid some of our people are evidently not so proud and make it so difficult for some of us to hold our heads up high.

It has been my desire for some years to form a Committee to visit some of the proprietors of hotels in the Laurentians and other summer spots to ask them to enforce rigidly some rules which are so necessary if we, who appreciate our liberty and who do not care for criticism for the misdeeds of some of our people, are to continue to live in contentment.

I do not know Mr. Caiserman personally but I shall certainly make it my business to meet him at the first opportunity and express my congratulations to him for his courage. Some of our people are like ostriches and hide their heads "in the sand" and do not wish to see what our neighbors abhor, and rightly so!

Yours very truly,
Rose Miller.
2177 St. Luke Street,
Montreal.

every friday

"Sometimes when people censure me,
I tell them without rancor
That for what it cost me to be free,
I might have had an anchor."

The indictment in the United States of twenty-eight persons accused by a special Federal Grand Jury of being seditionists has turned up names of people, publications, and organizations that were long evil-smelling in the nostrils of Jewish observers and protective organizations, and of the liberal magazines of opinion. During the years that private investigations cast suspicion on anti-Semites who were fifth columnists, the attitude of the government was: "We know they are and when the time comes we'll round them up and put them where they belong." But meantime every drop of anti-Semitic poison carried with it an acid corroding to national unity and the public morale.

Of Gerald B. Winrod, of Wichita, Kansas, publisher of The Defender, who happened to be the first one named in the indictment on July 23rd, The Nation said in its issue of July 4th: "Actually he has disseminated more genuine Fascist propaganada than any other American pro-Nazi." Winrod is an example of a crackpot who should not be dismissed as being harmless because no intelligent person will take him seriously. His center of activity was the so-called Bible Belt and his propaganda was not intended as an appeal to the mind but was directed to the emotions of illiterate, superstitious, and gullible masses on whom the Nazis depend for dupes. Winrod, who is in the middle forties, is the son of a Fundamentalist preacher, and as a tent evangelist and rabble rouser he learned how to play on the lower emotions by delighting his customers with Catholic-baiting.

Winrod was a logical visitor to the Reich in 1935 at the invitation of a propagandist for Germany, and returned convinced that the Jews were responsible for all the ills of the world, and that he should run for the United States Senate. In 1938 he entered a race for the Republican Senatorial nomination and, to the great alarm of Republican leaders, assumed the lead. He was beaten by a last minute campaign in which William Allen White, the famous editor of the Emporia, Kansas, Gazette, took part, but he polled 53,000 votes. For three years he had deluged the state with pro-Nazi, anti-Semitic, and anti-Catholic writings of a peculiarly vulgar, strident, and objectionable quality, a quality which is probably responsible for his paper, The Defender, being called an American version of the Sturmer, of Julius Streicher. Apparently, Kansas, which was dominated by the Ku Klux Klan, was just the place for Nazi propaganda and Winrod just the man.

According to The Nation, Winrod's campaign had such an unexplained financial support that he could spend $5,000 a week. Before he had gone to Germany, he lived on a modest scale, but after that he blossomed out. Some said he was being aided by reactionary business elements, some said he was getting German money; maybe it was a combination. Anyway, in The Defender he often told more than 100,000 readers that Germany was the only regime that "has ever dared to try and completely extricate itself from the control of international Jewry."

Through his insistent propaganda Winrod won thousands of supporters by giving them a hate object, some group to blame for things that were not right. He echoed the charges of the Sturmer that the Jews got the Americans into the last war and into this one through their control of the press and radio, that they drove Russia into Communism, slaughtered millions of Christians, and dominated the French Popular Front Government. No warning bell sounded in the ears of his readers that he was being politically significant when he charged that the international Jewish banking fraternity controls the New Deal hierarchy and the Churchill cabinet. Why should it when they were untutored in the Nazi technique, saw no reason to believe they would be deluded by one of their own, and, above all, had never seen the other side of the slate?

During the years that Winrod and others in America's Fascist network were busy misleading public opinion as to the real enemy, there was no counter-education to speak of. If there had been, Winrod could not have scared the Republican leaders with his chances to win. They had to defeat him through public statements from desperate political leaders. It would have been sounder and better had they been working all along to neutralize the stuff with which Winrod was making friends and influencing people on behalf of Germany. Their aim as patriots should have been to show the common man how any one who encourages activities against the Jews becomes an ally of Germany.

The average citizen must know that anti-Semitism is not just a sport of cruel people for having fun with Jews, but something with which Hitler accomplishes the conquest of some countries and the disruption of others. The man in the street knows, because Goebbels or someone like him is always saying so, that it is an aim of the Germans to eradicate the Jews. If this was ever regarded as a mere threat it has been carried out to such an extent that every one knows the Germans mean what they say. In country after country they have brought the Jews to impoverishment, homelessness, pauperdom, massacre, and every kind of agony of soul and body, a thing which should not recommend Germany to the admiration of normal Americans. But never mind that.

Let the average citizen only consider what has happened to the countries in which anti-Semitism has had such a notable success. One by one, as surely as the Jews have come under the axe, so have the countries become absorbed in the German scheme, either through dismemberment or vassalage, perceiving after it was too late that when they listened to the siren voice which bade them get rid of the Jews with Nazi help, they were signing a bill of enslavement for themselves.

The man in the street should be made to see how the aim of the German government as far as the democracies are concerned is to make Jew-baiting serve as a weapon by weakening resistance to Germany and German plans for world domination. Playing upon latent anti-Semitism, the Jew-baiters make of the word "Jew" an oft-repeated word of hateful meaning to rally men together as a basis of support. Then they attach the word "Jew" to other things or people that they want to derogate or abolish. If the Jews are so objectionable that they ought to be exterminated, anything allegedly under their influence or on their side should also be mistrusted and removed.

This method is forcibly illustrated in the use of statements by which those accused in the alleged sedition campaign of having conspired "to cause insubordination, mutiny and refusal of duty" among American soldiers and sailors—statements which charged that the war is "to insure the continuance of world domination by 'International Jewry organized finance' . . . 'Mongolian Jews', Communists and other persons and groups opposed to our republican form of government."

This persistent and obnoxious use of the word "Jew" in an undertaking of such importance shows exactly what reliance the Nazis and other Fascists place upon its power for swaying the masses of men, this time toward the impairment of national loyalty, morale, and discipline in the country in which an attempt is being made to undermine its strength. From this it may be seen of what actual practical benefit it is to Germany to expend so much energy and money for the propagation of anti-Semitism against the day when it may stand her in good stead for weakening a foe.

It is to be hoped that the average man has noted that the German-American Bund in the United States is no more, if for no other reason than for cogitating on what purpose it served Germany heretofore. Wherever there was a branch of the Bund there were men, women, and children wearing some kind of uniform trappings and bearing insignia which denoted their adoption of the philosophy and program of the German National Socialist movement. These Bunds were the auxiliaries of the Foreign Organization of that movement, and formed the necessary link between them and the native Fascist groups in England, the United States, Canada, France, and South Africa, for example.

It has been demonstrated that these groups could be dissolved or that ring-leaders could be rounded up, but not before incalculable harm was done. Their basic strength lies in the fact that the man in the street does not know the true purpose back of actively promoted anti-Semitism. When he does, he will instantly recognize as an enemy of his land and his freedom the man who tells him it's all the fault of the Jews, and the spell which such enemies are able to cast over a country will be broken, as when sleepers come out of their dreams.

f.i.c.

The Problem Of The Agunah

The problem of the Agunah, which agitated the minds of Rabbis and Jewish leaders since the first World War, has again become a living and urgent issue. Two Orthodox Rabbinical conventions held during the past two weeks took action in this matter which would tend to obviate much suffering and misery in the future. The English Beth Din adopted such provision some time ago and it is possible that Jews in other lands have taken similar precautions which would offer aid to the thousands of young women whose husbands are described as "missing" in official bulletins but who remain bound by their marriage vows, according to the Jewish law, until positive proof can be adduced that they actually died.

The basic difficulty, says the Jewish Exponent, is the principle that it is the husband who can grant a divorce to his wife and no other person or tribunal unless designated by him to act in his behalf. The courts have not the power to dissolve a marriage for any reason, except in very few exceptions. Desertion is not one of them and while the secular courts have the power to grant a divorce after the absence of either party for a specified number of years, the Jewish court is unable to do that so that when the husband is recorded as "missing" there is practically no redress to the woman who must remain in her status of a married woman all her life.

While this principle has contributed greatly to the preservation of the purity of Jewish family life, it also brought many hardships to innocent women when they were unable to establish the death of their husbands by means of actual witnesses. The Orthodox Rabbis fully realized the injustice that this principle often worked and were inclined to follow a lenient interpretation of the law in all such cases.

Witnesses who would otherwise be disqualified for one reason or another, are acceptable in the case of Agunah and any marks of identification would be regarded as sufficient to establish the identity of the husband. In recent years, the reports of the military authorities of persons "killed in action" have been regarded as sufficient to free the woman even though no witnesses of the actual death of the man could be obtained. When, however, a person is merely declared as "missing," which may mean that no one saw him die or that he may have been captured and is a prisoner of war somewhere, there is no redress for his wife in the Jewish law.

The provision usually resorted to is to have the husband make out a bill of divorce before he leaves for the front on condition that if he does not return after two or three years after peace is declared the bill of divorce should become valid. Such a conditional divorce is said to be of very ancient origin, going back to the period of King David, whose warriors executed such bills of divorce before going out to battle. While in normal times such conditional divorces were discouraged and made dependent on a number of circumstances, many of the difficulties are removed in the case of war emergencies.

Since many of such marriages are childless, this precaution also obviates the need of the woman to go through the ceremony of Halizah in order to be freed if the husband left brothers who should, according to the law, give her a release by means of this ceremony. Since she becomes a divorcee and not a widow such a ceremony does not apply to her case.

This provision of the conditional divorce does not solve the Agunah problem since it is applicable only to such emergencies as presented by a state of war. The plan worked out by Rabbi Louis Epstein and adopted by the Rabbinical Assembly several years ago has not been implemented because of the refusal of the leading Orthodox Rabbis to give it their approval. That plan provides that at every wedding ceremony, the husband sign a document in which he grants permission to his wife to execute for herself a bill of divorce in the presence of an authorized Jewish court when such becomes necessary in the opinion of the court.

Some have questioned the legality of such a plan, while others hesitated to accept it because of the reluctance to refer to the possibility of divorce [illegible] ment when marriage is taking place. However, no sounder plan has thus far been advanced and now when we are faced by a great emergency we have to resort again to a makeshift which will hardly cover all cases that will surely arise. Even at this time, each Rabbinical group had to work out the solution by itself, although a united and harmonious agreement could easily have been reached by all of them consulting together.